

Petroleum Supply Monthly

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy

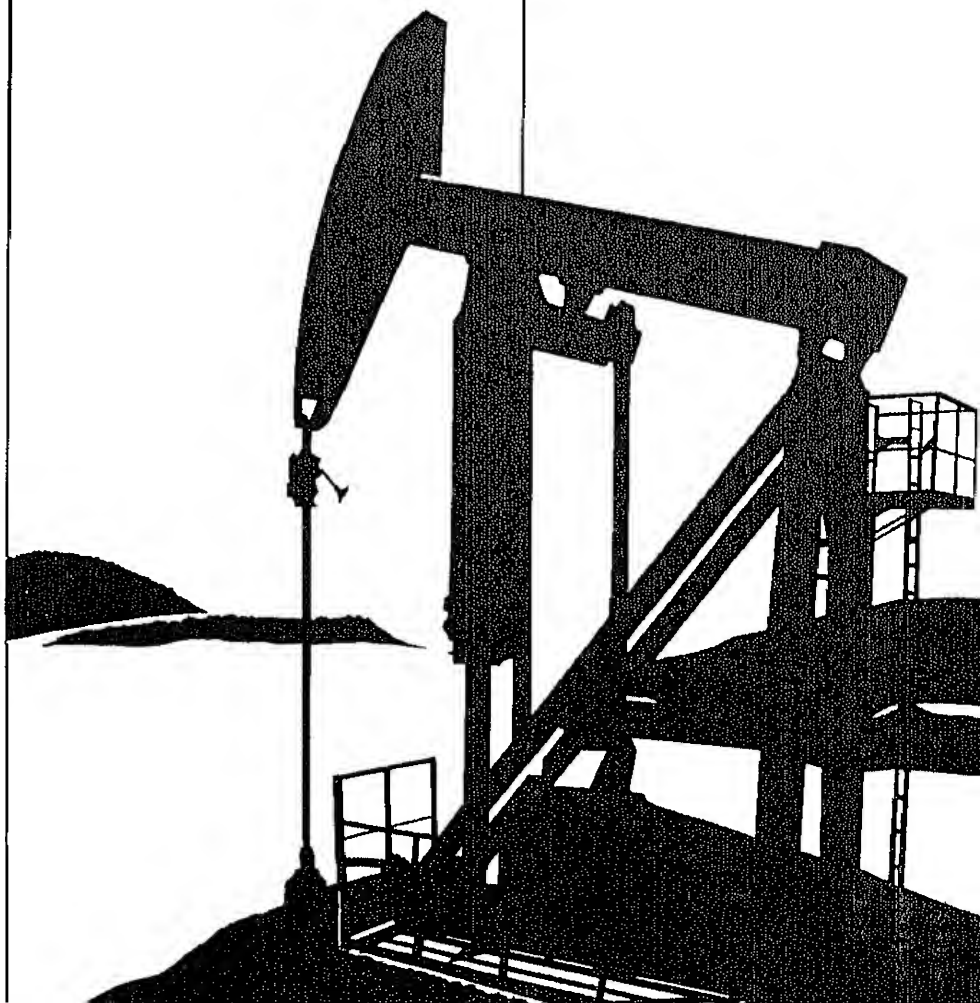
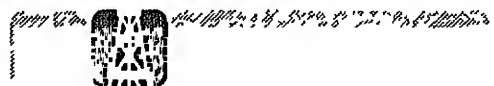
August 1982



DOE/EIA-0109(82/08)

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Released for printing August 24, 1982

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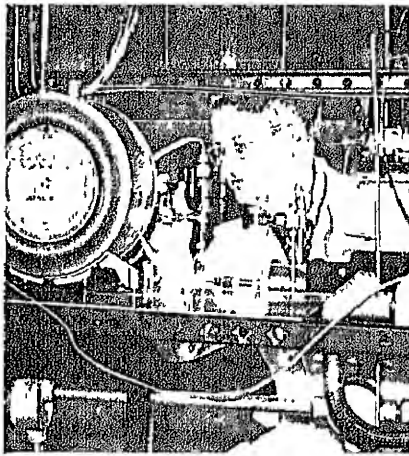
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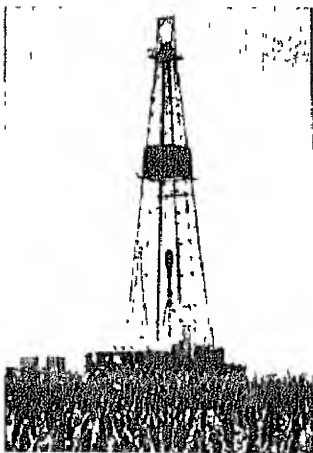
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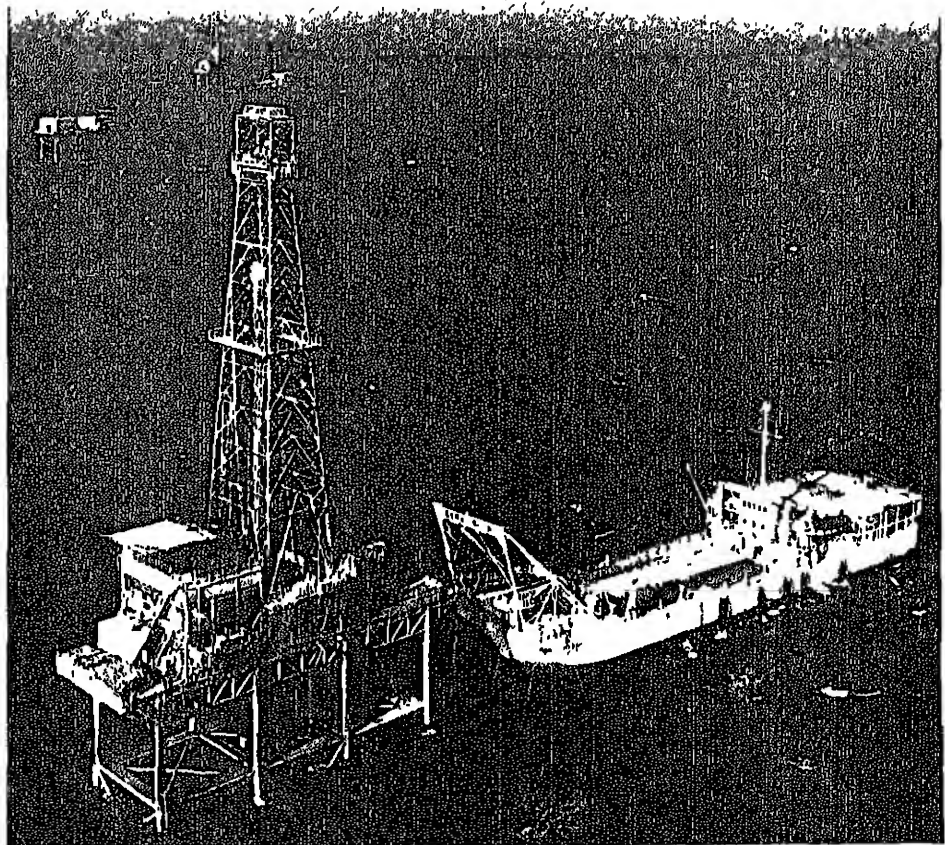
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Petroleum Focus



Petroleum Imports and Exports

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States have been declining in each year following the high levels recorded during the period 1977-79. In contrast, exports have been growing. This growth is associated with increases in shipments of domestic crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, as well as increases in exports of residual fuel and other petroleum products following the relaxation of export restrictions in 1981. Exhibit 1 shows these patterns from 1973 through the first 6 months of 1982.

Recent Levels of Imports

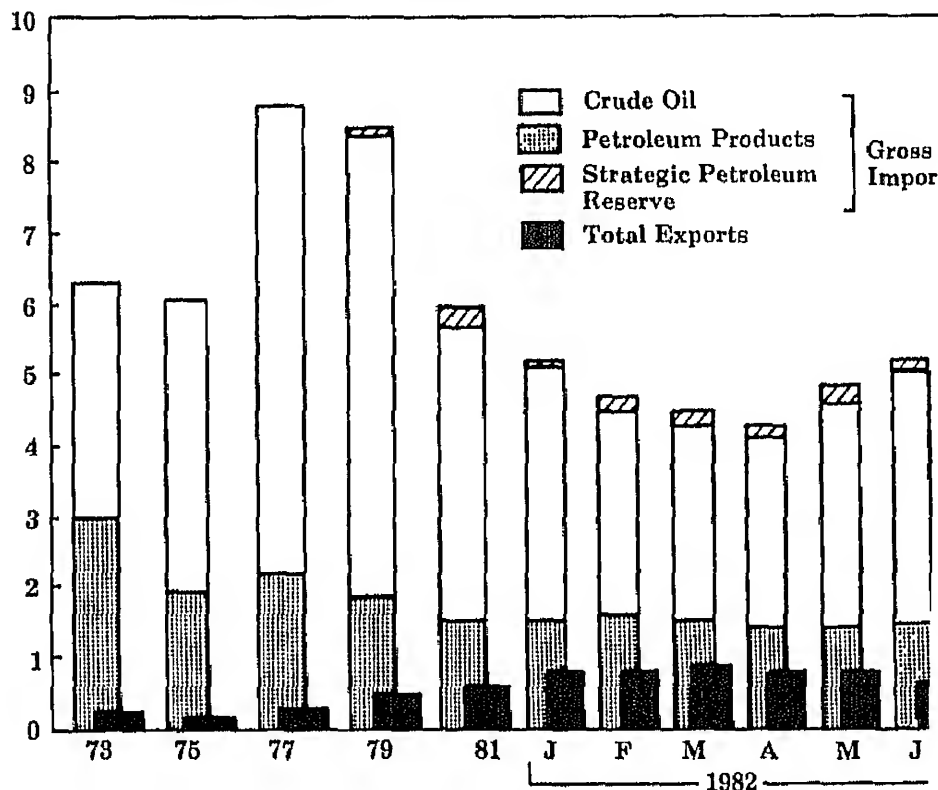
In 1981, net imports¹ of crude oil and petroleum products averaged 5.4 million barrels per day (MMB/D), down 15 percent from 1980, and 37 percent below those of the peak imports year, 1977. Net imports continued to decline into

1982, bottoming out in April at MMB/D and rising 1.0 MMB/D to average level of 4.5 MMB/D in June. The general decline in imports since 1977 has been attributed to lower prevailing demand levels. In the face of fairly constant domestic crude oil production levels, reduced demand has been reflected in reduced imports.

This decline in imports has occurred despite a significant rise in crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), from 0.3 percent of crude oil imports in 1977 to 5.8 percent in 1981. During the first half of 1982, crude oil for the SPR has averaged 1.0 percent of U.S. crude oil imports.

¹Net imports equals gross imports (including imports for Strategic Petroleum Reserve) minus exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

Exhibit 1. Gross Imports and Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products
(Million Barrels per Day)



Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, August 1982, Tables "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

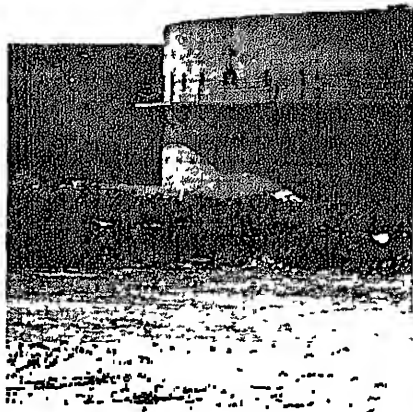


Table 1. Dependency on Imports.

Year	Net Imports ¹ as Percent of Total Products Supplied for Domestic Use
1973	34.8
1974	35.4
1975	35.8
1976	40.6
1977	46.4
1978	41.6
1979	42.8
1980	37.1
1981	32.0
1982 ²	24.5

¹Less additions to SPR (since SPR crude is stored for future domestic use).

²January-June 1982 average.

Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, August 1982, Tables "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview," and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Table 2. Imports from OPEC as Percent of Gross Petroleum Imports

1973	48
1974	54
1975	59
1976	69
1977	70
1978	69
1979	67
1980	62
1981	55
1982 ¹	45

¹January-June 1982 average.

Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, August 1982, Tables "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources."

Most of the drop in imports has been crude oil, with imports of petroleum products maintaining more stable levels since 1980. Net product imports for the first 6 months of 1982 averaged 1.3 MMB/D, compared with 1.3 MMB/D for the first 6 months of 1981, representing only a 22.1 percent decline. This occurred at the same time that total imports dropped by 28.0 percent.

Sources of Imports

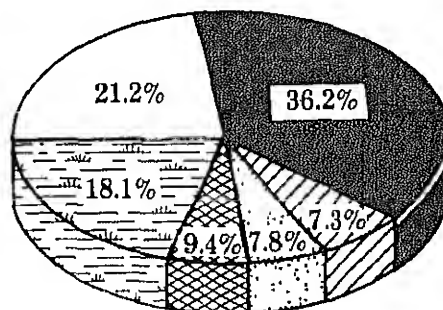
The principal sources of U.S. imported crude oil and petroleum products are shown in Exhibit 2 for selected recent years. At the time of the oil embargo in 1973, imports came primarily from Canada and Venezuela, with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)² supplying less than one-half of the foreign oil shipped to the United States. U.S. refiners became increasingly dependent upon African and Middle Eastern crude oil after the oil embargo. In 1977 the leading countries exporting petroleum to the United States were Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, and Libya; dependence on OPEC imports was at a peak. In 1981, although Saudi Arabia and Nigeria were still the leading sources of U.S. oil imports, Mexico placed Libya as the third largest source as dependence on OPEC imports continued to decline. (See Table 2.)

Gross petroleum imports from non-OPEC sources remained at relatively stable levels of between 2.6 MMB/D and 2.8 MMB/D from 1977 through 1981. For the first 6 months of 1982, non-OPEC gross imports averaged 2.7 MMB/D. The decline in total imports over the last few years has been absorbed almost entirely by reduced OPEC levels, which are returning toward those of pre-1977.

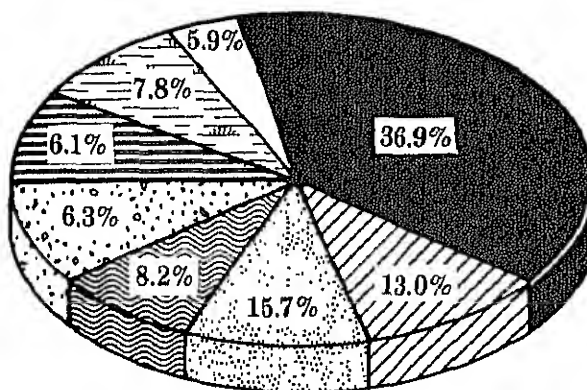
Sources of non-OPEC imports have shifted over the years. In 1973, gross imports from Canada averaged over 1 MMB/D, but since 1977 have been running about 0.5 MMB/D. This reduction has been largely offset by increased gross imports from Mexico, which were very small in 1973. Additionally, the United Kingdom has become a significant supplier to the United States, shipping almost 0.4 MMB/D in 1981.

²See Glossary, page G-5.

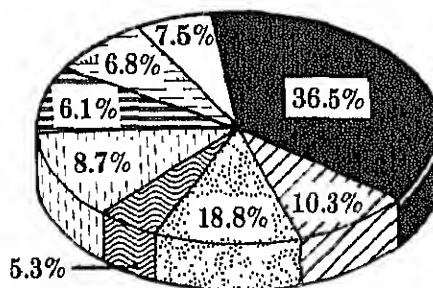
Exhibit 2. Major Sources of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Gross Imports



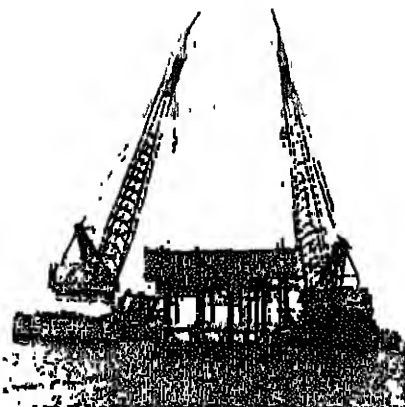
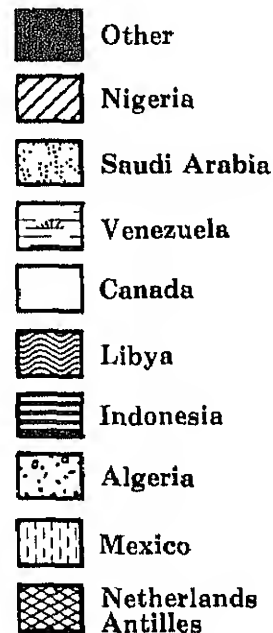
1973
(6.3 MMB/D)



1977
(8.8 MMB/D)



1981
(6.0 MMB/D)



Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, August 1982, Tables "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources," and "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources."

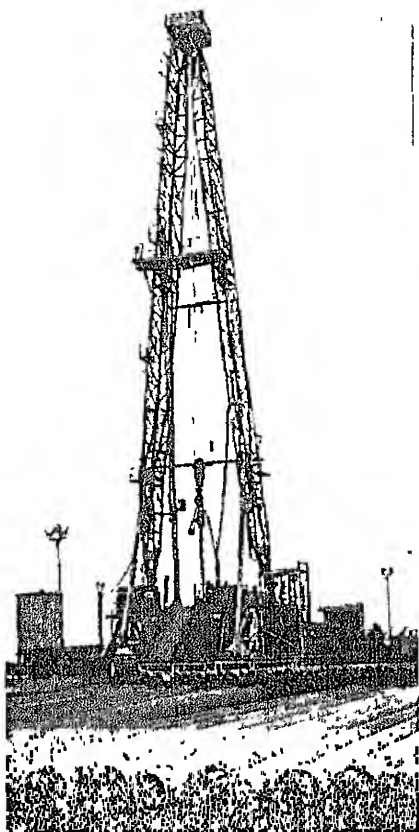


Table 3. Sources of Imported Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1981
(Thousands of Barrels per Day)

Source	Crude Oil ¹	Motor Gasoline ²	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Other Products	Total Products	Total
Arab OPEC							
Algeria	261	0	5	42	3	50	311
Libya	317	0	0	1	2	3	319
Saudi Arabia	1,112	1	0	(s)	16	17	1,129
Others	84	0	0	0	5	5	89
Subtotal	1,774	1	5	44	25	74	1,848
Non-Arab OPEC							
Indonesia	318	8	2	31	7	48	366
Nigeria	611	(s)	0	9	1	9	620
Venezuela	147	1	16	216	26	259	406
Others	73	0	0	10	0	10	83
Subtotal	1,149	9	18	265	34	327	1,476
Non-OPEC							
Canada	164	17	14	39	213	283	447
Mexico	469	(s)	1	31	20	53	522
United Kingdom	369	1	2	1	1	6	375
Virgin Islands	0	55	69	145	58	327	327
Others	471	97	64	274	95	530	1,001
Subtotal	1,474	170	160	491	387	1,198	2,672
Total	4,396	181	173	800	446	1,599	5,996

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day

¹Includes crude oil for SPR.

²Includes blending components.

Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981.

Exhibit 3. Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts

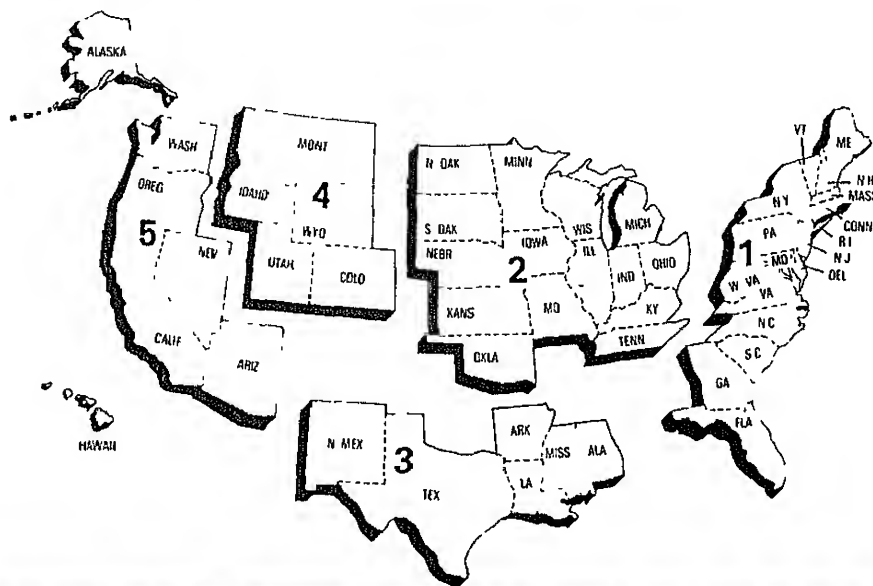


Table 4. Regional Dependence on Gross Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

Year	PADD					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Gross Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products (Million Barrels per Day)						
1973	3.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	6.3
1977	3.4	1.6	2.6	0.1	1.2	8.8
1981	2.2	0.9	2.4	0.1	0.4	6.0
1982 ¹	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.3	4.8
Percent of Crude Inputs to Refineries Derived from Imported Crude Oil						
1973	85.1	20.5	7.9	10.6	41.0	26.1
1977	90.6	37.5	39.7	9.2	47.2	45.2
1981	83.7	22.9	36.1	6.8	13.9	33.2
1982 ¹	76.1	17.9	27.0	10.5	8.8	26.3

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

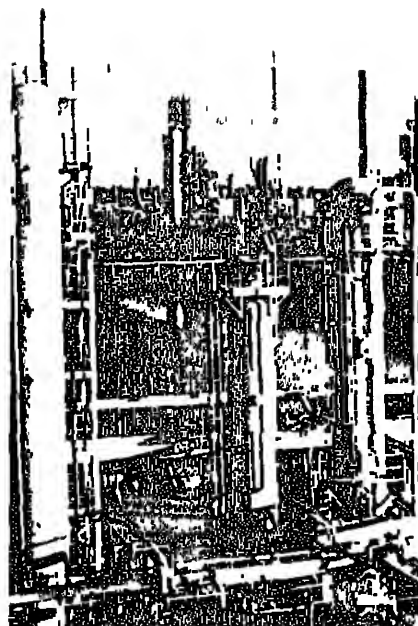
¹January-June 1982 average.

Sources: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of Interior, *Annual Petroleum Statement*, 1973 and 1977. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, August 1982.

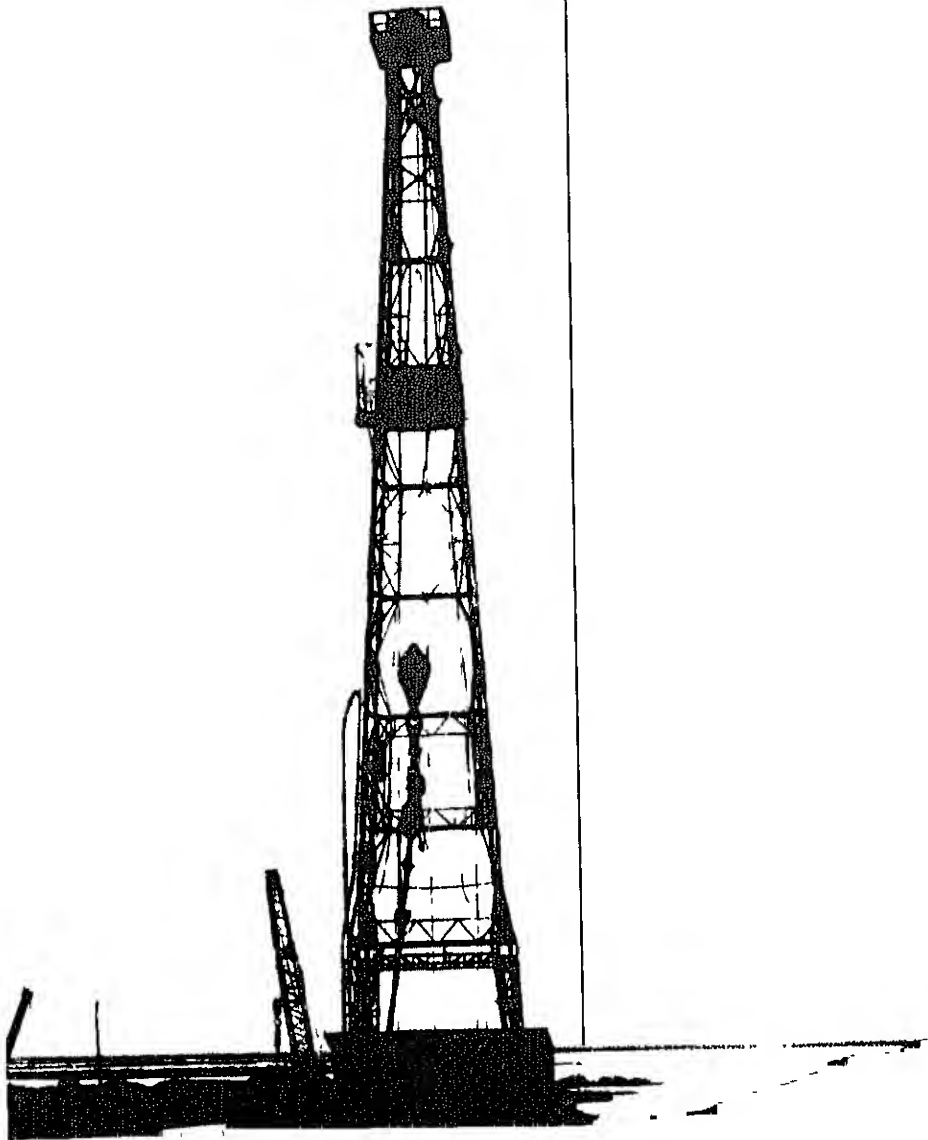
The mix of petroleum products and crude oil from countries exporting to the United States in 1981 is shown in Table 3. Principal petroleum products imported are residual fuel oils from Venezuela and the Virgin Islands.

Regional Impact

The regions most dependent on imported crude oil and petroleum products are the East Coast (Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD 1) and the Gulf Coast (PADD III) as shown in the PADD Map and Table 4. At the time of the 1973 oil embargo, imports went primarily into the East Coast, which accounted for 66 percent of all petroleum imports. Two-thirds of the oil imports into the East Coast were petroleum products, principally residual fuel oil for use by large industrial and electrical utility consumers in the Northeastern United States. Currently, imports into the Gulf Coast, insignificant before 1973, are almost as large as those into the East Coast and supplement reduced production of crude oil in the area. In June of 1982, imported crude oil accounted for 33.0 percent of crude oil inputs to Gulf Coast refineries.



Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	AVERAGE	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	1,074
1975	AVERAGE	10,045	8,375	1,633	-17	-145	16,322	1,133
1976	AVERAGE	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	AVERAGE	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	AVERAGE	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	AVERAGE	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	January	10,377	8,675	1,648	-594	270	18,851	1,351
	February	10,402	8,705	1,656	-292	563	18,817	1,343
	March	10,303	8,698	1,568	-47	-99	17,377	1,348
	April	10,356	8,685	1,630	-412	-229	16,784	1,367
	May	10,298	8,635	1,615	-117	-520	16,238	1,387
	June	10,164	8,554	1,561	65	-869	16,187	1,411
	July	10,113	8,547	1,524	88	-556	16,008	1,425
	August	9,974	8,414	1,519	-274	-473	15,753	1,449
	September	10,184	8,619	1,515	307	-259	16,598	1,447
	October	10,092	8,532	1,516	-191	756	16,995	1,430
	November	10,109	8,495	1,571	-8	-84	16,702	1,432
	December	10,204	8,606	1,560	304	993	18,410	1,392
	AVERAGE	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,388
	February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,989	1,389
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,195	8,557	1,599	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-391	-374	15,353	1,438
	June	10,287	8,629	1,594	-135	406	16,095	1,430
	July	10,098	8,500	1,548	-360	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-999	15,263	1,457
	September	10,281	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,655	1,476
	October	10,225	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,269	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,501
	December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	16,596	1,484
	AVERAGE	10,230	8,572	1,609	-290	130	16,058	
1982	January	10,257	8,669	1,548	-236	1,129	15,890	1,461
	February	10,261	8,690	1,524	-216	1,268	15,941	1,431
	March	10,212	8,597	1,570	-65	1,049	15,560	1,401
	April	10,296	8,652	1,588	107	1,594	16,048	1,350
	May	10,223	8,660	1,520	49	-34	14,845	1,349
	June*	10,242	R 8,681	1,505	R 86	R -515	R 14,931	R 1,362
	July**	NA	8,696	NA	113	-987	14,261	1,403
AVERAGE		NA	8,663	NA	-22	489	15,344	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports ²			Exports ³			Net ⁵ Imports
		Total	Crude Oil ⁴	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	AVERAGE	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	AVERAGE	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	AVERAGE	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	AVERAGE	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	AVERAGE	8,807	6,815	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	AVERAGE	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	AVERAGE	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	January	8,598	6,406	2,192	550	322	228	8,048
	February	7,945	6,013	1,931	558	332	227	7,386
	March	7,452	5,695	1,757	573	330	243	6,879
	April	7,106	5,598	1,508	434	192	241	6,672
	May	6,579	5,106	1,472	591	326	266	5,987
	June	6,894	5,480	1,414	654	365	289	6,240
	July	6,257	4,843	1,414	531	238	293	5,727
	August	6,192	4,803	1,389	319	78	241	5,873
	September	6,239	4,707	1,532	557	322	235	5,682
	October	6,379	4,768	1,611	598	309	288	5,781
	November	6,408	4,680	1,728	549	289	260	5,858
	December	6,894	5,082	1,812	622	343	279	6,272
		AVERAGE	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258
1981	January	6,827	4,932	1,895	558	339	219	6,270
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203
	March	6,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442
	April	5,668	4,338	1,330	570	198	372	5,098
	May	5,775	4,287	1,489	595	312	283	5,180
	June	5,435	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	5,015
	July	5,816	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245
	August	5,767	4,179	1,588	644	204	440	5,123
	September	6,365	4,740	1,624	519	194	325	5,845
	October	5,959	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221
	November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	278	423	5,041
	December	5,843	4,137	1,706	656	189	467	5,187
		AVERAGE	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367
1982	January	5,232	3,648	1,585	829	238	591	4,404
	February	4,691	2,949	1,742	804	304	499	3,887
	March	4,461	2,856	1,606	882	321	561	3,579
	April	4,286	2,813	1,474	786	174	611	3,501
	May	4,784	3,314	1,471	803	262	542	3,981
	June*	R5,227	R3,782	R1,445	703	94	609	4,524
	July**	5,334	3,970	1,363	NA	NA	NA	NA
		AVERAGE	4,863	3,339	1,524	NA	NA	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

³ Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.

⁴ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

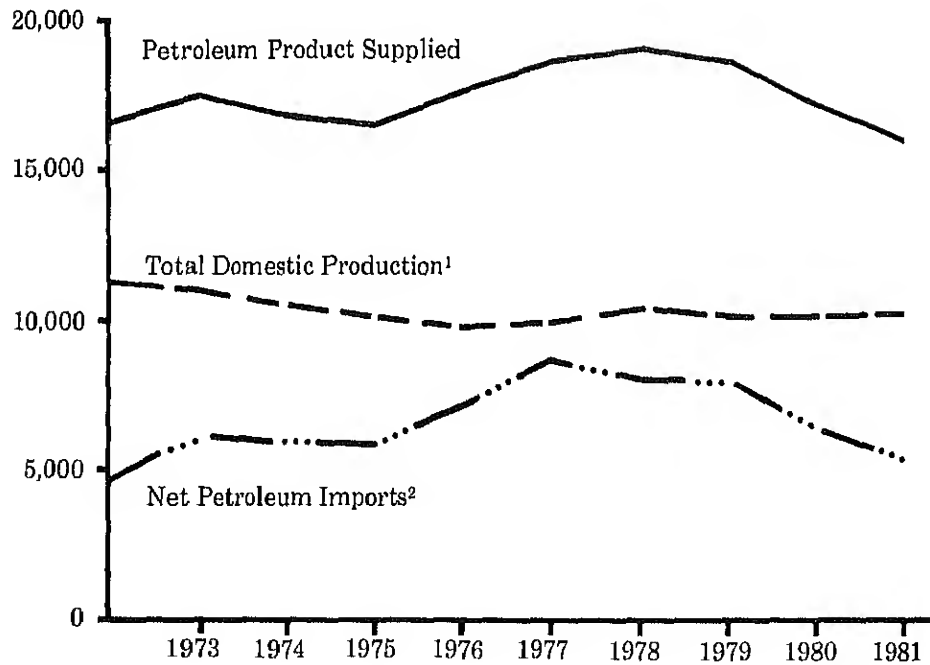
* See Explanatory Note 5.1.

** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Petroleum Overview, Annual (Thousand Barrels per Day)



¹Includes crude oil and natural gas plant production.

²Includes SPR imports.

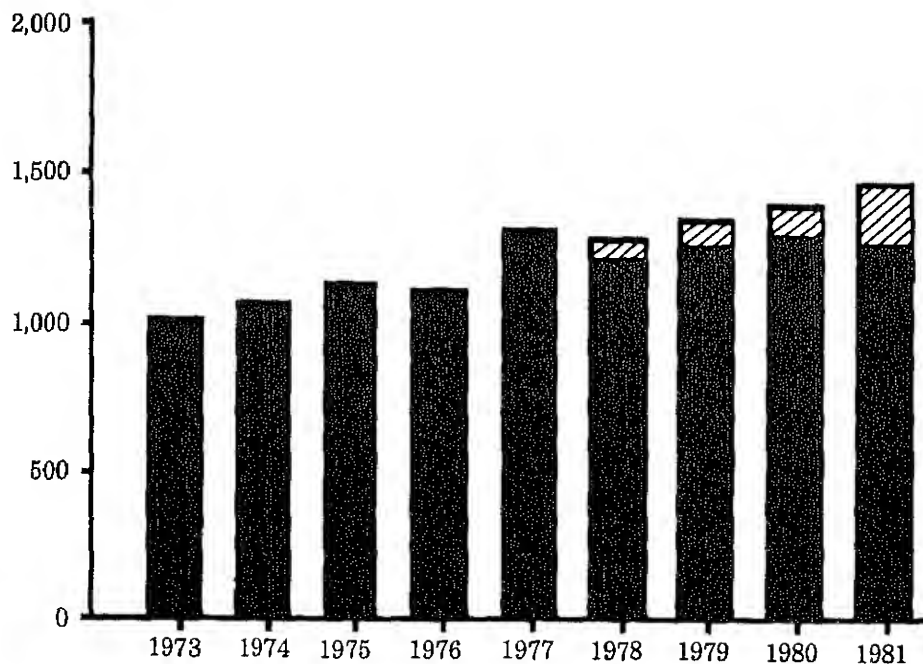
Source table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

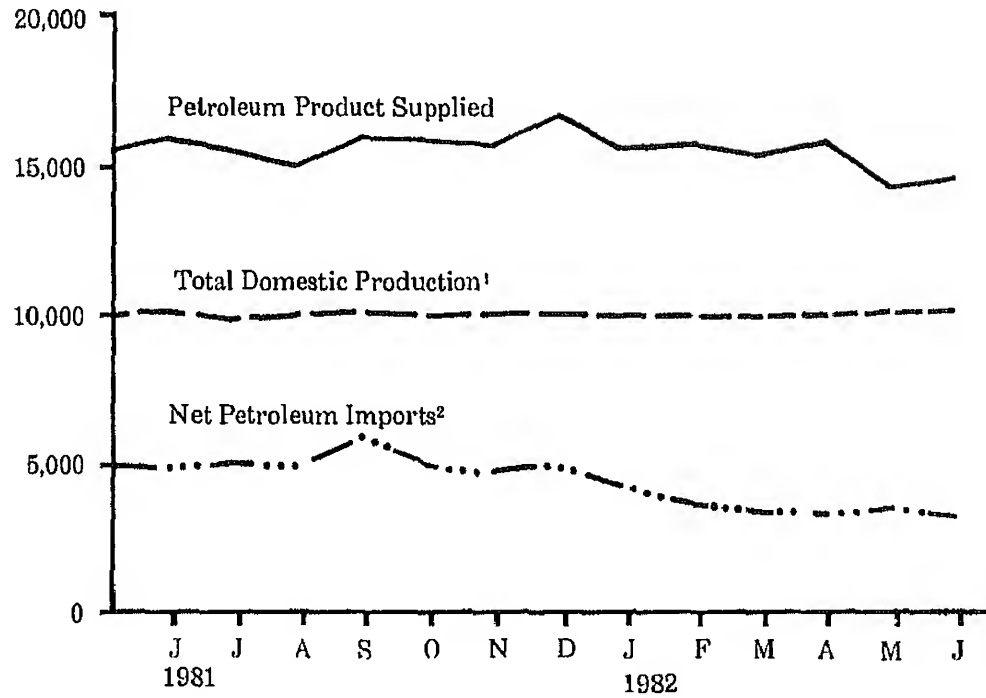
▨ SPR Crude Oil

■ Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR



Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Petroleum Overview, Monthly (Thousand Barrels per Day)



¹Includes crude oil and natural gas plant production.

²Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview."

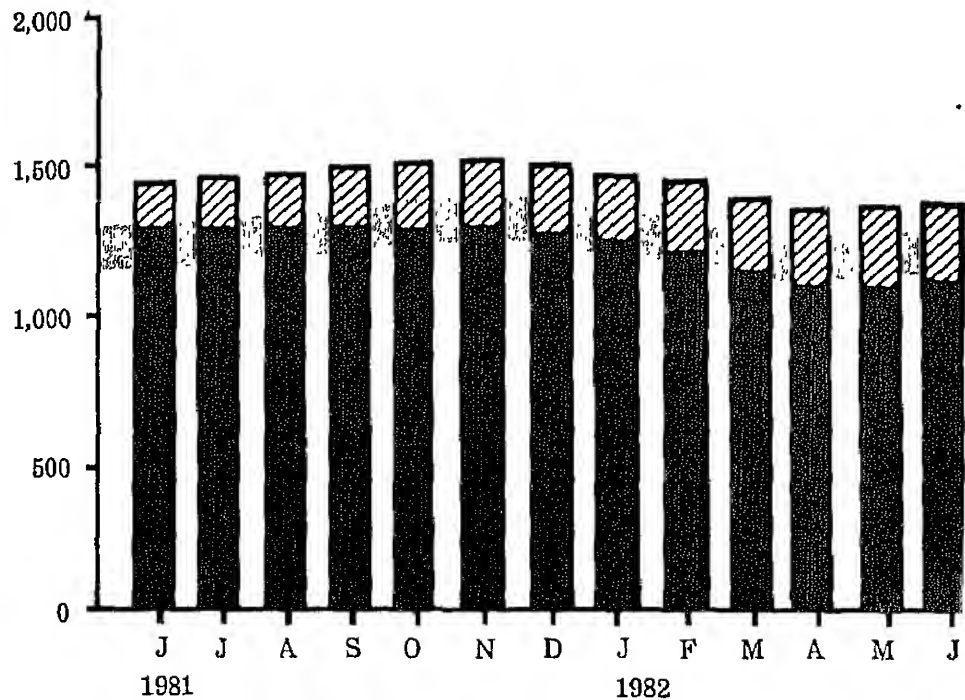
Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

▨ SPR Crude Oil

■ Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR

▤ Average Stock Range¹



¹Average stock range (excluding SPR) based on 8 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports ²			Stock Withdrawal ³	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	AVERAGE	9,208	198	3,244		3,244		11
1974	AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62
1975	AVERAGE	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-17
1976	AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-39
1977	AVERAGE	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150
1978	AVERAGE	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84
1979	AVERAGE	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81
1980	January	8,675	1,634	6,406	0	6,406	0	-594
	February	8,705	1,630	6,013	0	6,013	0	-292
	March	8,698	1,647	5,695	0	5,695	0	-47
	April	8,685	1,649	5,598	0	5,598	0	-412
	May	8,635	1,627	5,106	0	5,106	0	-117
	June	8,554	1,626	5,480	0	5,480	0	65
	July	8,547	1,612	4,843	0	4,843	0	88
	August	8,414	1,612	4,803	0	4,803	0	-274
	September	8,619	1,610	4,707	54	4,653	-54	361
	October	8,532	1,588	4,768	131	4,637	-123	-68
	November	8,495	1,561	4,680	142	4,538	-189	181
	December	8,606	1,602	5,082	198	4,884	-177	481
	AVERAGE	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52
1981	January	8,540	1,606	4,932	106	4,826	-151	201
	February	8,604	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150
	March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-477
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	-151
	May	8,501	1,580	4,287	386	3,901	-513	122
	June	8,629	1,632	4,061	318	3,743	-434	299
	July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-324	-36
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	769
	September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	201
	October	8,563	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	-259
	November	8,586	1,614	4,046	271	3,774	-259	-66
	December	8,585	1,623	4,137	165	3,971	-252	82
	AVERAGE	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	46
1982	January	8,669	1,712	3,648	170	3,478	-159	-77
	February	8,690	1,715	2,949	159	2,790	-213	-3
	March	8,597	1,702	2,856	185	2,671	-235	170
	April	8,652	1,687	2,813	190	2,623	-233	341
	May	8,660	1,725	3,314	204	3,110	-176	225
	June*	R 8,681	R 1,675	R 3,782	R 105	R 3,678	R -105	R 191
	July**	8,696	1,720	3,970	105	3,865	-106	219
	AVERAGE	8,663	1,705	3,339	160	3,179	-175	153

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.2.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Note: Annual stock exchanges for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply (Continued)		Disposition		Ending Stocks ²		
		Unac- counted for Crude Oil	Crude Used Directly and Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports ³	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day				Millions of Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	3	-32	12,431	2	242		242
1974	AVERAGE	-25	-28	12,133	3	265		265
1975	AVERAGE	17	-30	12,442	6	271		271
1976	AVERAGE	77	-33	13,416	8	285		285
1977	AVERAGE	-6	-30	14,602	50	348	7	340
1978	AVERAGE	-57	-30	14,739	158	376	67	309
1979	AVERAGE	-11	-29	14,648	235	430	91	339
1980	January	166	-31	14,301	322	449	91	358
	February	124	-31	14,187	332	457	91	366
	March	-278	-30	13,709	330	459	91	367
	April	-165	-29	13,484	192	471	91	380
	May	55	-28	13,326	326	475	91	383
	June	1	-30	13,705	365	473	91	381
	July	52	-29	13,264	238	470	91	379
	August	147	-28	12,984	78	478	91	367
	September	27	-26	13,313	322	469	93	376
	October	-3	-25	12,772	309	475	97	379
	November	266	-26	13,119	289	475	102	373
	December	24	-26	13,648	343	466	108	358
	AVERAGE	34	-28	13,481	287			
1981	January	113	-49	13,247	339	486	112	374
	February	-41	-58	12,902	198	494	116	378
	March	154	-63	12,383	210	514	121	393
	April	51	-62	12,091	198	532	134	397
	May	286	-62	12,309	312	544	150	394
	June	49	-65	12,415	123	548	163	385
	July	147	-65	12,261	257	559	173	386
	August	16	-63	12,908	204	547	185	362
	September	-295	-65	12,505	194	555	199	356
	October	166	-66	12,057	226	579	215	364
	November	279	-68	12,240	278	589	223	366
	December	52	-67	12,349	189	594	230	363
	AVERAGE	83	-63	12,470	228			
1982	January	-138	-66	11,638	238	606	235	371
	February	199	-66	11,252	304	612	241	371
	March	278	-68	11,277	321	614	249	366
	April	56	-68	11,386	174	611	256	355
	May	105	-65	11,801	262	609	261	348
	June*	110	-67	R 12,498	94	R 607	264	R 343
	July**	NA	NA	12,508	NA	618	267	350
	AVERAGE	NA	NA	11,771	NA			

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

³ Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

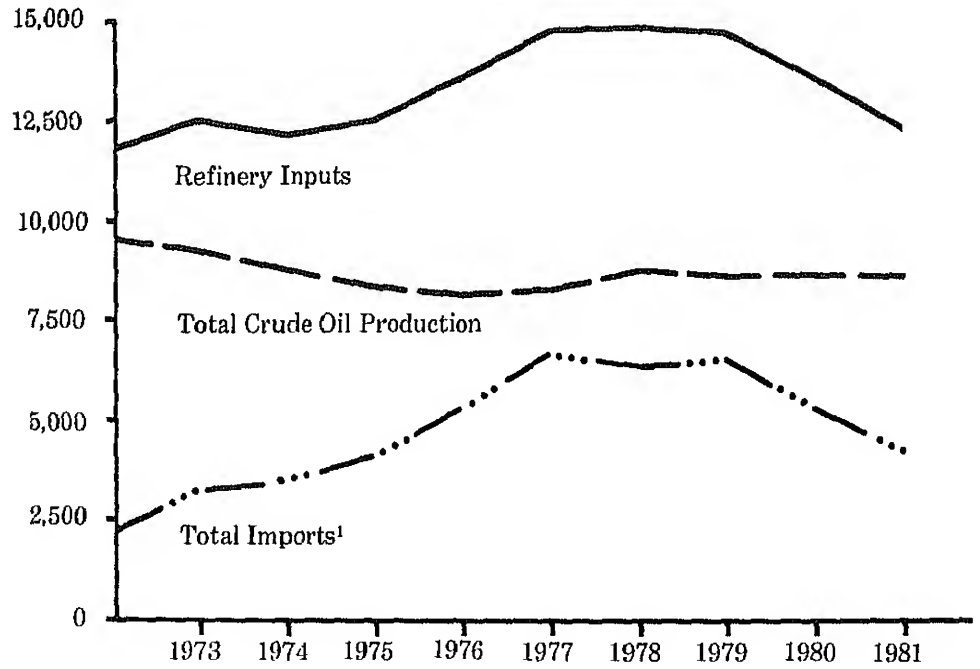
* See Explanatory Note 5.2.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Annual (Thousand Barrels per Day)



¹Includes SPR imports.

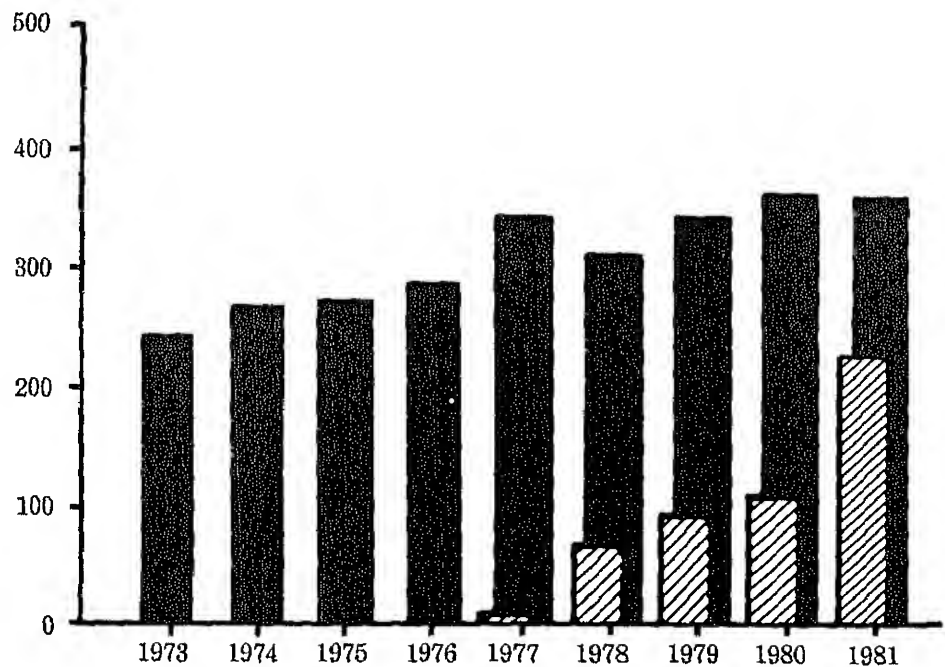
Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

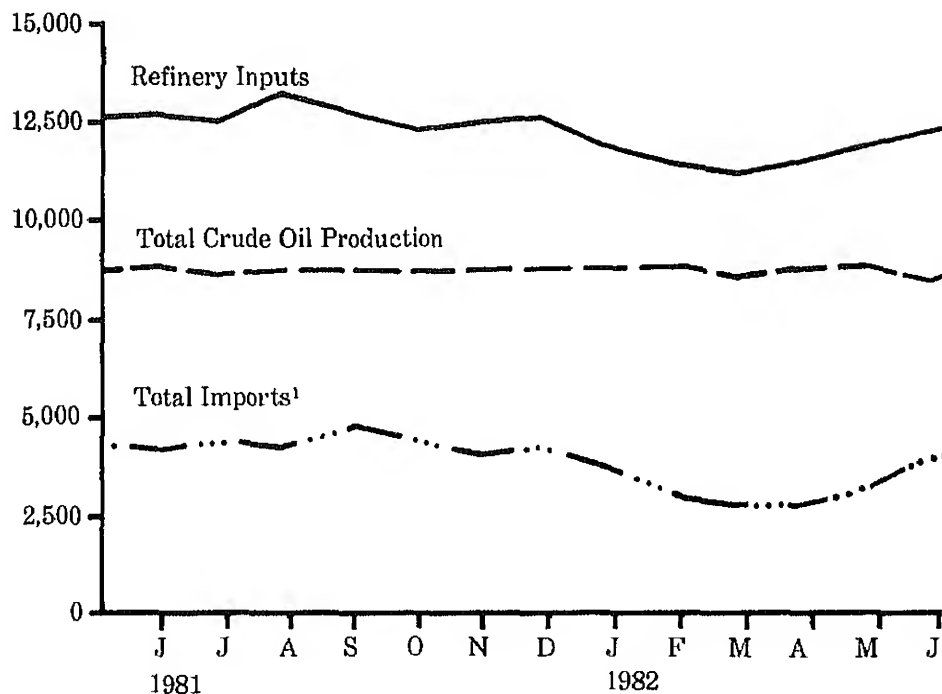
▨ SPR

■ Other Primary



Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Monthly (Thousand Barrels per Day)



¹Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

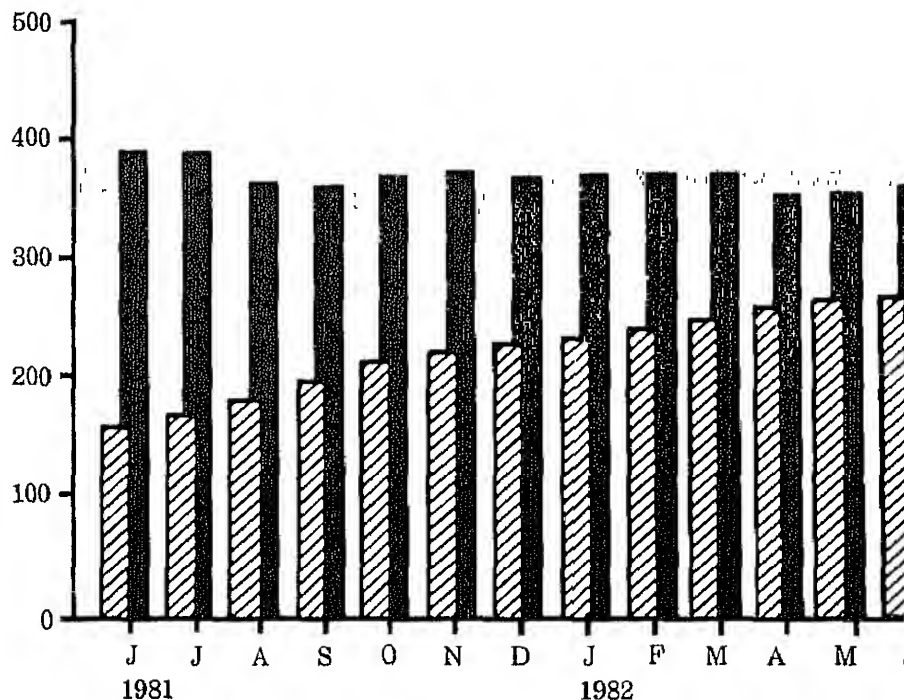
Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

▨ SPR

■ Other Primary

□ Average Stock Range¹



¹Average stock range (excluding SPR) based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Production	Imports ²	Stock With-drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁴	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁵	Unleaded		
Thousand Barrels per Day								Percent of Total	Millions of Barrels	
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	AVERAGE	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	218	
1975	AVERAGE	6,520	184	-28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	AVERAGE	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	AVERAGE	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	AVERAGE	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	239	
1979	AVERAGE	6,852	181	2	(⁶)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	January	6,991	141	-809	1	6,323	2,718	43.0	262	
	February	6,866	154	-423	(⁶)	6,596	2,969	45.0	275	
	March	6,519	155	-267	(⁶)	6,406	3,032	47.3	283	
	April	6,284	155	362	1	6,800	3,021	44.4	272	
	May	6,316	132	283	1	6,729	2,980	44.3	263	
	June	6,569	148	-59	1	6,657	3,099	46.6	265	
	July	6,465	149	-132	3	6,743	3,131	46.4	261	
	August	6,452	141	56	1	6,648	3,135	47.2	259	
	September	6,383	106	28	7	6,510	3,054	46.9	258	
	October	6,131	152	380	1	6,862	3,110	46.7	247	
	November	6,467	126	-359	(⁶)	6,234	3,123	50.1	257	
	December	6,644	121	-133	1	6,632	3,421	51.6	261	
		AVERAGE	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(⁶)	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	227
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	284	230
	March	6,213	171	-81	(⁶)	6,303	3,097	49.1	285	232
	April	6,114	186	303	(⁶)	6,602	3,284	49.7	272	223
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,615	3,115	47.1	259	213
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	48.6	242	194
	July	6,405	151	268	(⁶)	6,823	3,424	50.2	228	188
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.4	233	189
	September	6,564	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.1	237	191
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	236	190
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	248	201
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	253	203
		AVERAGE	6,405	157	28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	
1982	January	6,181	114	-358	18	5,920	3,033	51.2	262	214
	February	5,917	133	28	8	6,070	3,145	51.8	262	213
	March	6,004	183	469	44	6,612	3,396	51.4	248	199
	April	6,104	177	641	33	6,890	3,494	50.7	223	180
	May	6,322	163	188	23	6,650	3,415	51.3	215	174
	June*	R 6,767	195	-136	14	R 6,812	3,561	52.3	R 220	179
	July**	6,703	NA	NA	NA	6,629	NA	NA	226	NA
	AVERAGE	6,289	NA	NA	NA	6,515	NA	NA		

¹ Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

² Beginning in 1981 excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁵ Includes gasohol.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(⁶) = Less than 500 barrels. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.3.

** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on motor gasoline statistics. Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage. Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia. Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	AVERAGE	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	200
1975	AVERAGE	2,654	155	40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	AVERAGE	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	AVERAGE	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	AVERAGE	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	AVERAGE	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	January	3,014	179	526	1	7	3,714	212
	February	2,766	237	716	1	8	3,712	192
	March	2,558	193	445	1	19	3,179	178
	April	2,461	154	21	2	2	2,635	177
	May	2,474	126	-199	1	1	2,402	183
	June	2,647	108	-439	1	(s)	2,317	197
	July	2,690	117	-557	2	3	2,249	214
	August	2,462	77	-403	2	(s)	2,137	226
	September	2,686	101	-201	2	(s)	2,587	232
	October	2,590	115	215	1	(s)	2,920	226
	November	2,703	133	111	1	(s)	2,949	222
	December	2,891	166	556	1	(s)	3,615	205
	AVERAGE	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(s)	4,109	179
	February	2,809	325	246	11	17	3,373	173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(s)	2,904	164
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532	165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(s)	2,411	172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(s)	2,464	180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
	August	2,656	174	-450	8	(s)	2,388	200
	September	2,610	129	-235	10	1	2,513	207
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803	201
	November	2,716	124	36	11	6	2,880	200
	December	2,856	95	277	11	26	3,212	192
	AVERAGE	2,613	173	38	10	5	2,829	
1982	January	2,615	96	780	10	90	3,410	166
	February	2,447	130	689	11	90	3,187	147
	March	2,294	48	612	10	84	2,881	128
	April	2,357	59	631	13	64	2,996	109
	May	2,618	74	-184	10	75	2,444	114
	June*	R2,731	R100	R-335	10	55	R 2,450	R125
	July**	2,731	110	-673	NA	NA	2,123	142
	AVERAGE	2,543	88	211	NA	NA	2,779	

¹ Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

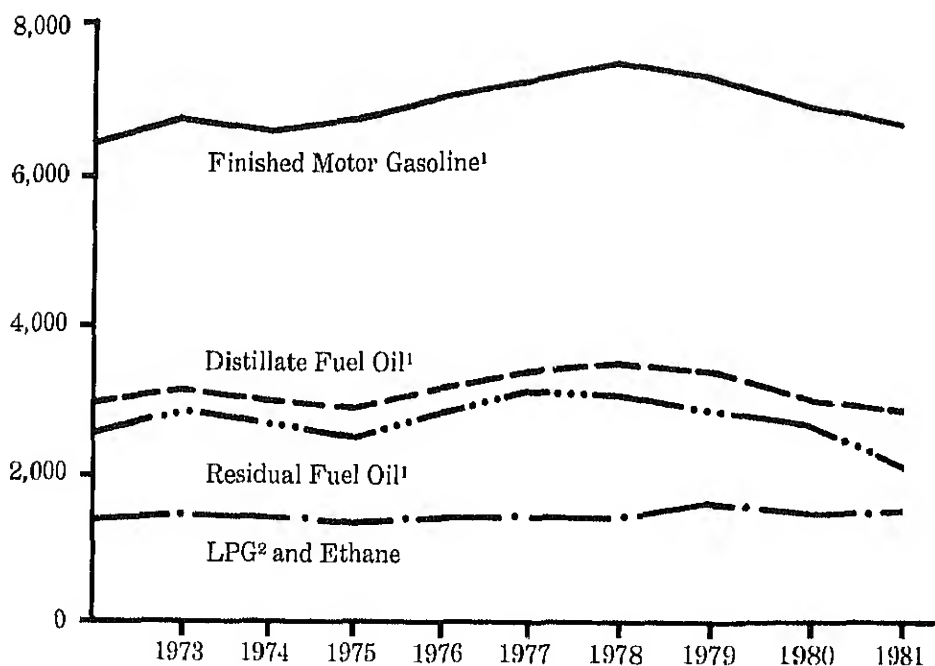
Note: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on Distillate Fuel Oil statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Products Supplied, Annual (Thousand Barrels per Day)



¹Figures for 1979 and 1980 recast to account for data system changes in 1981. See Explanatory Note 4.

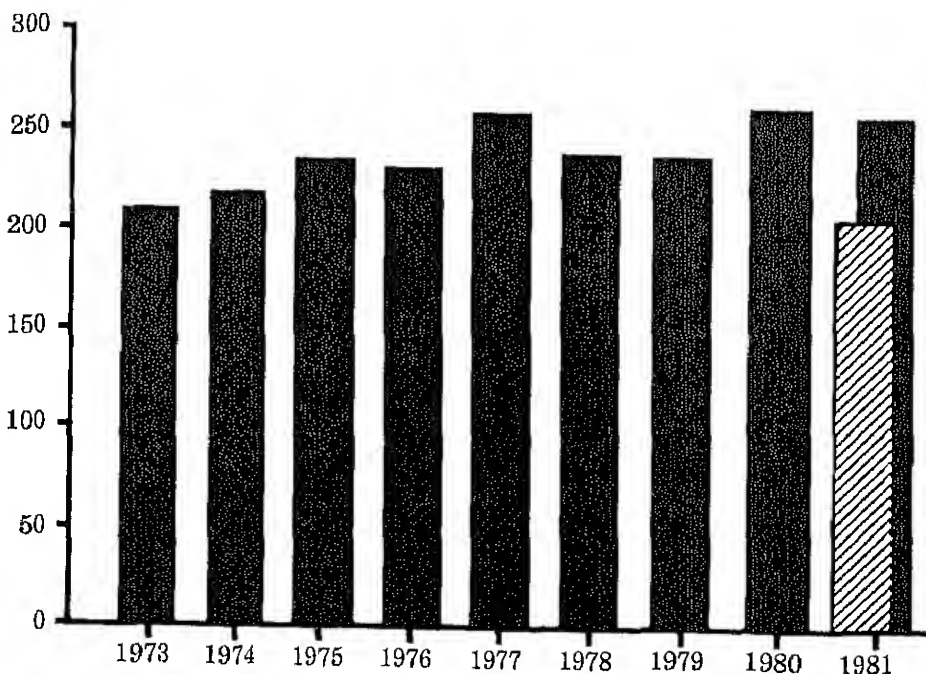
²Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline¹ Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

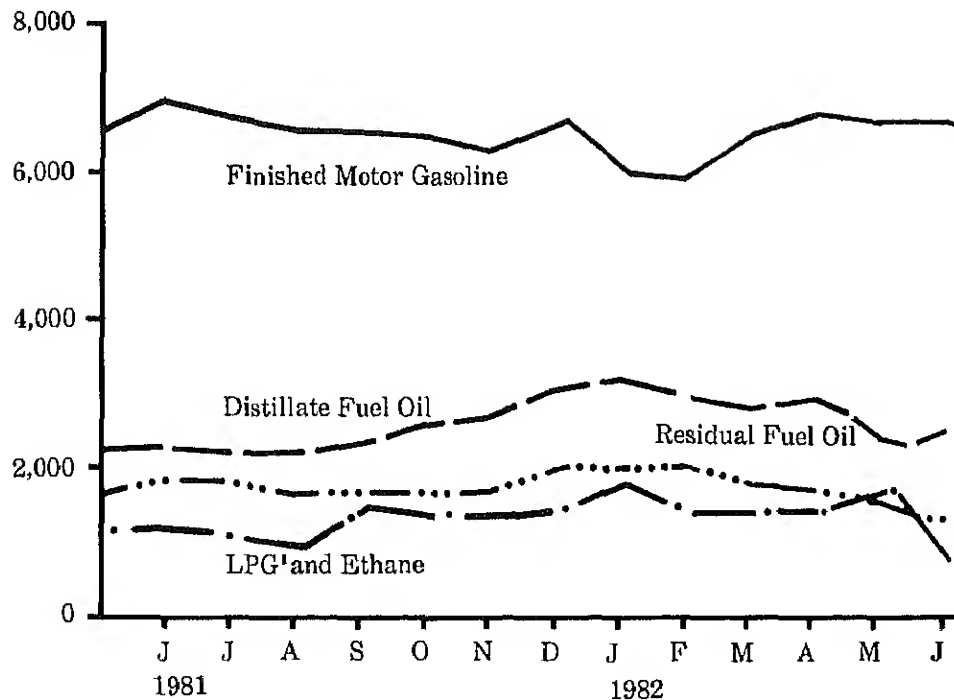
- Total
- ▨ Finished



¹Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

Products Supplied, Monthly (Thousand Barrels per Day)



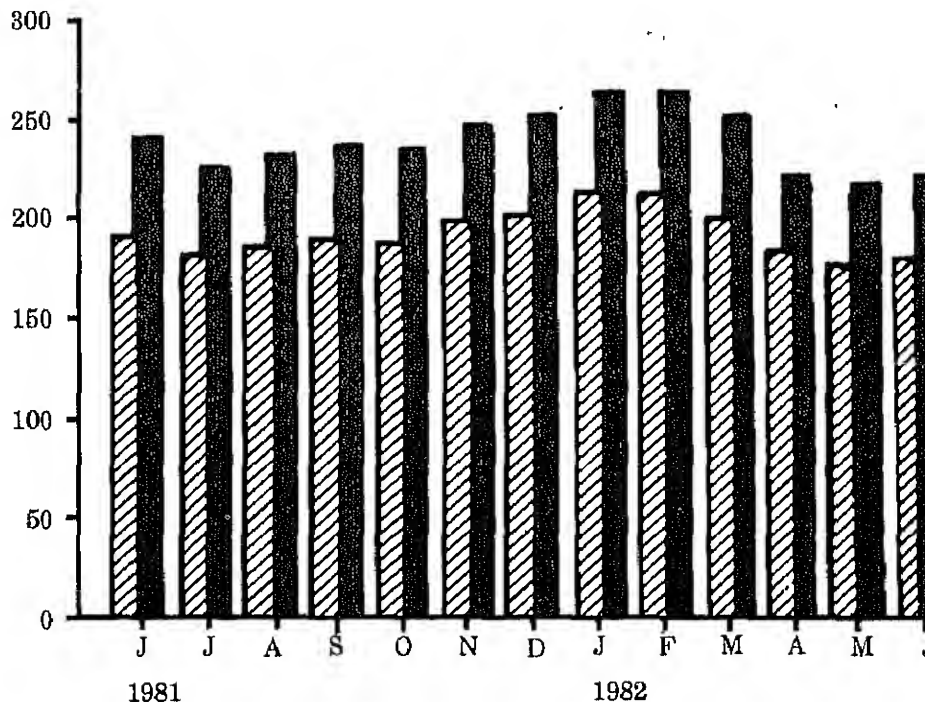
¹Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

- Total Motor Gasoline¹
- Finished Motor Gasoline
- Average Stock Range²

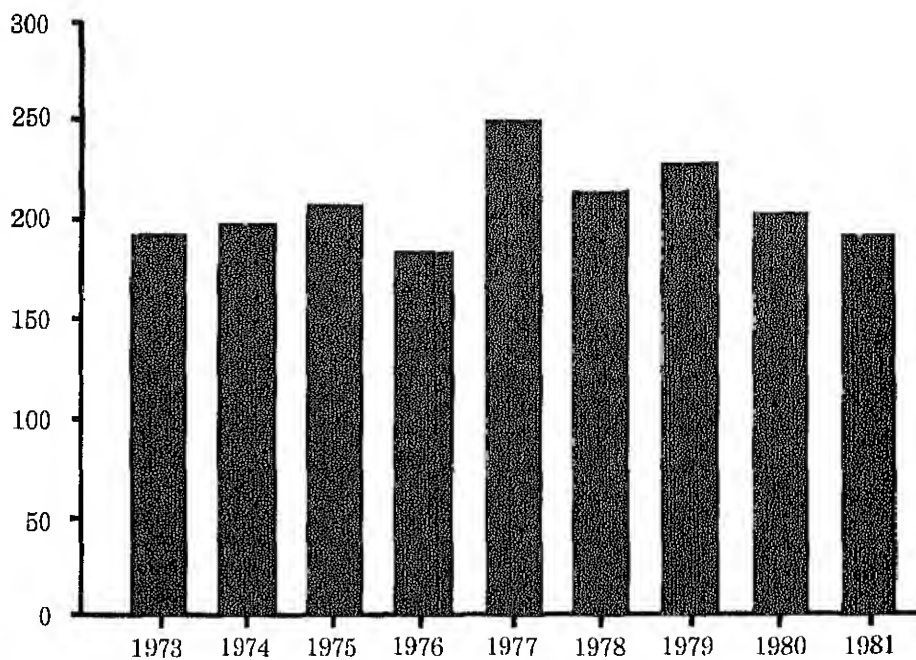


¹Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

²Average stock range for total motor gasoline based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

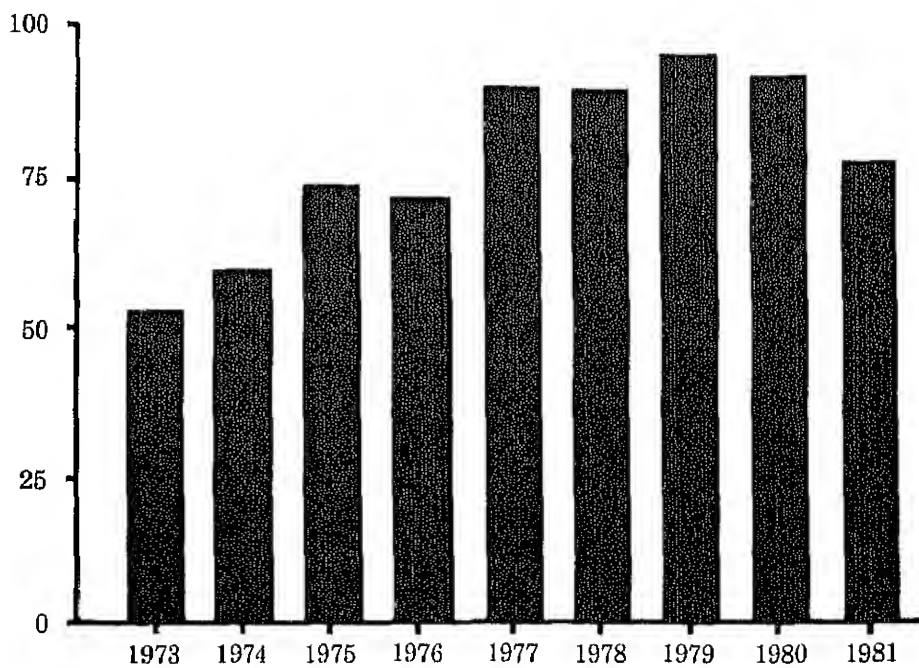
Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil
Supply and Disposition."


Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply
and Disposition."

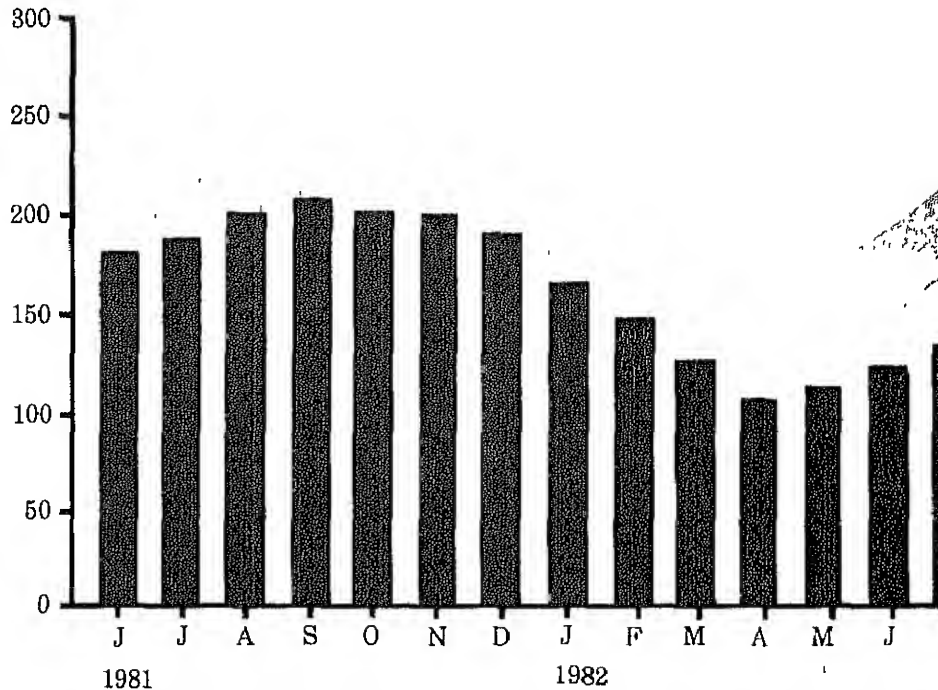
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

 Average Stock Range¹


¹Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."



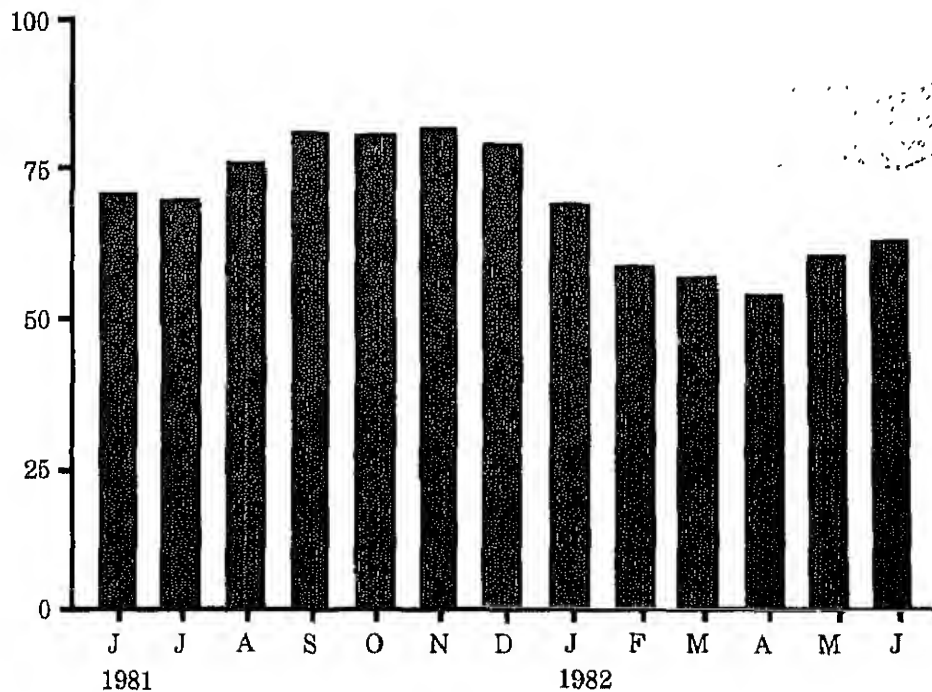
Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

 Average Stock Range¹

¹Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."



Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Products Supplied	
Thousand Barrels per Day								Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	60
1975	AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	AVERAGE	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	AVERAGE	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	AVERAGE	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	AVERAGE	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	86
1980	January	1,771	1,338	-51	14	5	3,067	97
	February	1,773	1,122	214	14	17	3,105	91
	March	1,584	976	87	14	2	2,658	88
	April	1,595	775	102	13	40	2,444	85
	May	1,509	812	-78	12	20	2,235	88
	June	1,575	749	-4	14	14	2,321	88
	July	1,480	787	71	13	60	2,291	86
	August	1,444	875	-43	13	2	2,286	87
	September	1,495	906	-31	10	21	2,359	88
	October	1,512	875	-100	9	70	2,227	91
	November	1,579	1,024	-74	10	88	2,451	93
	December	1,660	1,025	46	10	62	2,679	92
	AVERAGE	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	65	2,896	82
	February	1,565	954	150	44	125	2,588	78
	March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,126	75
	April	1,320	584	66	49	151	1,868	73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817	78
	June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	69
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971	69
	August	1,231	819	-179	50	69	1,852	75
	September	1,292	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
	October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884	80
	November	1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,909	81
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
	AVERAGE	1,321	800	37	48	118	2,088	
1982	January	1,183	821	328	53	235	2,150	68
	February	1,136	928	358	53	213	2,261	58
	March	1,121	910	26	53	197	1,912	57
	April	1,162	762	124	52	234	1,867	54
	May	1,127	738	-175	52	191	1,551	59
	June*	R 1,077	R 643	R -49	50	217	R 1,504	R 61
	July**	1,074	530	28	NA	NA	1,465	56
	AVERAGE	1,126	760	88	NA	NA	1,811	

¹ Ending Stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 5.4.

** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.

Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures.

See Explanatory Note 4 on changes for the effects on residual fuel oil statistics.

Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	AVERAGE	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	113
1975	AVERAGE	1,527	112	-35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	AVERAGE	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	AVERAGE	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	AVERAGE	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	AVERAGE	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	January	1,560	264	461	291	30	1,963	96
	February	1,581	252	209	252	26	1,764	90
	March	1,519	214	7	211	23	1,506	90
	April	1,546	186	-339	171	19	1,203	100
	May	1,538	181	-224	182	17	1,295	107
	June	1,528	184	-319	170	18	1,205	117
	July	1,485	172	-283	209	18	1,147	126
	August	1,507	158	-296	203	17	1,149	135
	September	1,495	213	-80	228	19	1,382	137
	October	1,546	249	86	259	24	1,597	134
	November	1,549	231	82	304	23	1,535	132
	December	1,567	289	373	319	23	1,888	120
	AVERAGE	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	
1981	January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913	117
	February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
	March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
	April	1,586	214	-236	231	26	1,308	119
	May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,279	127
	June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
	July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
	August	1,592	195	-242	235	149	1,160	149
	September	1,622	199	-75	287	21	1,438	151
	October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
	November	1,571	280	86	383	58	1,495	146
	December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,624	135
	AVERAGE	1,571	244	-18	289	42	1,466	
1982	January	1,546	314	480	398	67	1,873	122
	February	1,476	291	310	327	51	1,699	114
	March	1,523	223	145	289	74	1,528	109
	April	1,566	188	107	257	77	1,527	106
	May	1,583	186	-61	235	43	1,431	108
	June*	1,571	192	-109	262	106	1,286	111
	AVERAGE	1,545	232	144	295	70	1,557	

¹ Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

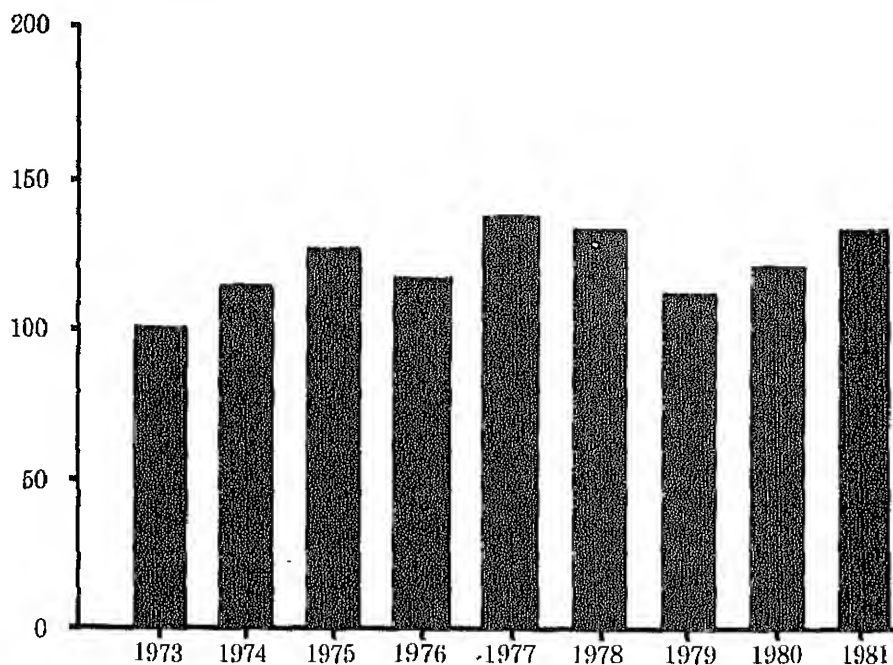
* See Explanatory Note 5.5.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

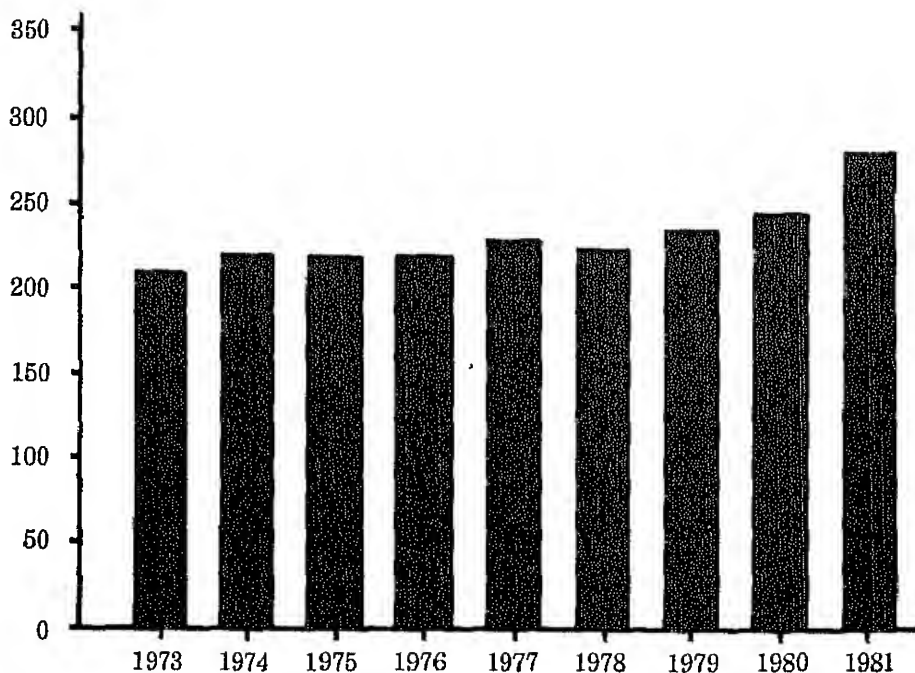
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products¹ Ending Stocks, Annual (Millions of Barrels)




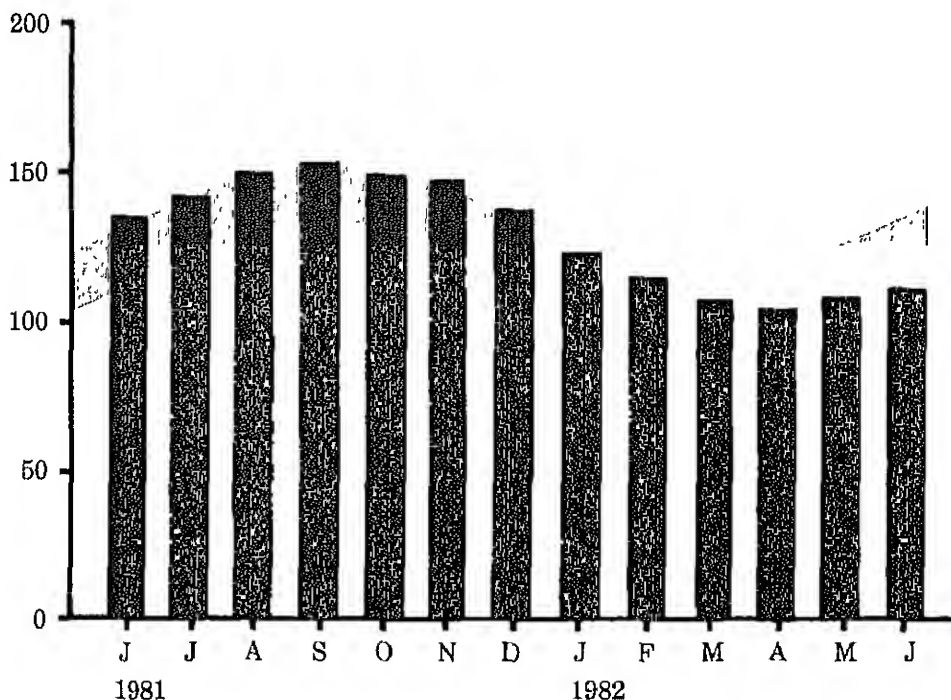
¹Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt. Some gasoline blending components not included prior to 1981.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

 Average Stock Range¹




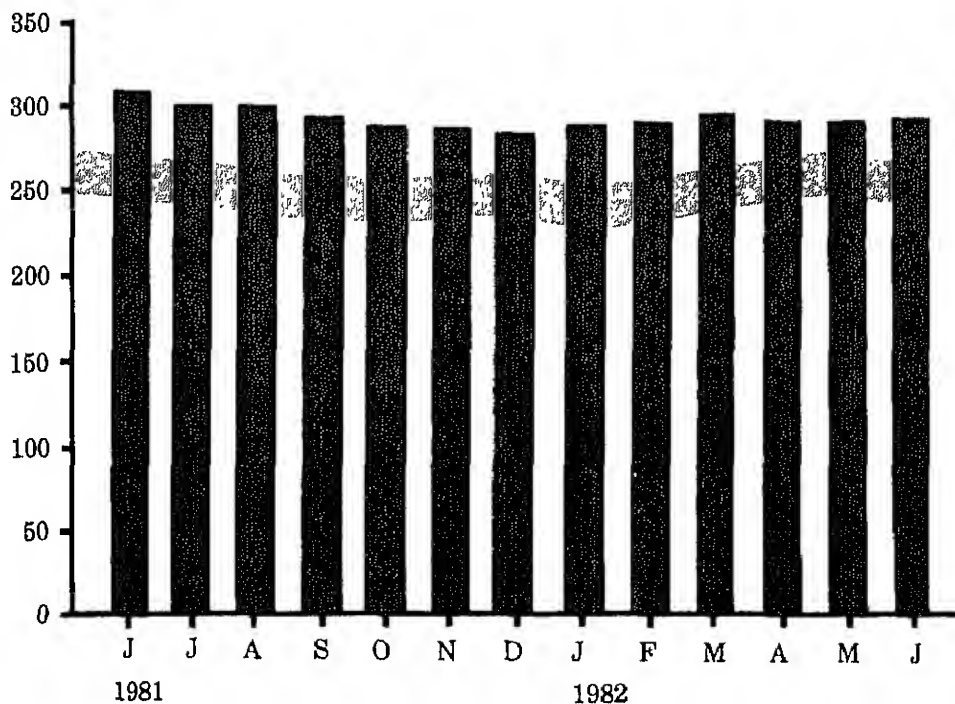
¹Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products¹ Endings Stocks, Monthly (Millions of Barrels)

Legend

 Average Stock Range²



¹Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt.

²Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	AVERAGE	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	218
1975	AVERAGE	3,424	277	-2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	AVERAGE	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	AVERAGE	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	AVERAGE	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	AVERAGE	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	January	4,157	269	135	591	186	3,785	234
	February	4,181	167	-153	380	174	3,641	239
	March	4,128	219	-370	149	200	3,627	250
	April	4,105	238	-374	86	180	3,703	261
	May	4,018	222	-301	135	227	3,577	271
	June	4,016	226	-49	250	256	3,687	272
	July	3,873	188	82	356	209	3,578	270
	August	3,753	138	212	351	221	3,532	263
	September	3,952	206	25	234	188	3,761	262
	October	3,737	220	175	351	193	3,588	267
	November	3,786	213	156	475	148	3,533	252
	December	3,792	209	151	362	194	3,596	247
	AVERAGE	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	
1981	January	3,821	162	80	851	132	3,081	296
	February	3,723	182	-200	538	208	2,958	302
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
	April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
	May	3,892	229	-58	594	238	3,231	305
	June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306
	July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,282	297
	August	3,876	276	-33	676	219	3,225	298
	September	3,718	285	215	883	176	3,159	291
	October	3,503	241	193	710	227	3,000	285
	November	3,579	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
	December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,829	282
	AVERAGE	3,739	226	46	723	199	3,088	
1982	January	3,181	240	-102	602	180	2,536	284
	February	3,364	260	-116	646	138	2,724	287
	March	3,485	241	-204	734	161	2,627	294
	April	3,394	287	91	801	204	2,767	291
	May	3,296	309	198	823	210	2,769	285
	June*	3,481	315	115	815	216	2,879	281
	AVERAGE	3,366	275	-2	737	185	2,716	

¹ Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

² Ending Stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 5.6.

Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources

	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ¹	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC ²
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973											
AVERAGE	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915
1974											
AVERAGE	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280	752
1975											
AVERAGE	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976											
AVERAGE	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,424
1977											
AVERAGE	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,185
1978											
AVERAGE	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,963
1979											
AVERAGE	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056
1980											
January	603	618	1,576	202	454	95	1,054	786	179	5,467	3,034
February	656	603	1,412	304	317	9	1,036	543	152	5,031	3,058
March	472	654	1,380	289	405	0	924	352	175	4,652	2,889
April	546	683	1,300	150	374	0	734	343	240	4,369	2,862
May	441	468	1,149	172	360	0	955	405	147	4,098	2,329
June	497	561	1,328	178	331	0	998	409	106	4,408	2,598
July	557	492	1,192	158	365	0	752	417	62	3,995	2,418
August	432	431	1,139	142	289	0	792	406	112	3,743	2,222
September	375	505	1,112	107	299	0	735	425	111	3,670	2,185
October	465	478	1,044	182	348	0	728	482	95	3,821	2,226
November	493	500	1,201	105	348	0	624	595	78	3,944	2,338
December	423	658	1,301	83	288	0	958	610	101	4,423	2,484
AVERAGE	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551
1981											
January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219
February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	866	463	92	3,891	2,064
March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,912
April	263	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867
May	393	443	933	17	297	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,796
June	356	380	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703
July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,757
August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
September	336	154	1,477	96	371	0	323	359	149	3,264	2,063
October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	56	3,184	1,724
December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
AVERAGE	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323	1,848
1982											
January	254	161	877	87	273	0	662	376	128	2,818	1,378
February	139	92	692	79	236	0	579	347	102	2,267	1,044
March	91	37	555	155	200	0	503	399	91	2,032	860
April	85	0	479	122	215	0	427	411	79	1,818	707
May	179	0	601	116	236	0	211	414	54	1,811	897
June	93	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,075	799
AVERAGE	141	48	633	109	229	12	485	385	94	2,137	948

¹ Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

² Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources

	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico ¹	Virgin Islands ¹	Other ²	Total
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973										
AVERAGE	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263
1974										
AVERAGE	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832
1975										
AVERAGE	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454
1976										
AVERAGE	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247
1977										
AVERAGE	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614
1978										
AVERAGE	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613
1979										
AVERAGE	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819
1980										
January	175	570	545	289	239	296	57	467	492	3,131
February	111	540	477	205	192	105	95	536	652	2,914
March	124	460	460	184	189	232	101	449	601	2,800
April	56	459	546	231	143	182	76	425	619	2,737
May	77	419	576	176	221	124	88	303	496	2,481
June	77	409	627	197	162	146	91	314	465	2,486
July	43	378	460	242	180	115	90	378	376	2,262
August	62	319	646	255	159	196	85	264	469	2,449
September	58	458	550	213	205	218	52	343	473	2,569
October	70	476	605	230	114	134	107	372	450	2,557
November	22	470	459	264	158	157	108	391	435	2,464
December	54	502	445	212	149	199	109	423	378	2,471
AVERAGE	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,608
1981										
January	39	543	401	198	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	626	2,881
March	74	472	488	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
June	51	353	538	196	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	206	541	2,583
August	69	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
September	111	423	708	163	169	528	72	265	661	3,100
October	63	449	669	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,739
November	63	547	628	168	108	253	76	294	421	2,557
December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
AVERAGE	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672
1982										
January	28	509	426	179	106	346	62	334	425	2,415
February	50	533	489	221	120	132	38	354	487	2,424
March	43	435	503	189	118	293	62	307	479	2,429
April	67	357	467	180	166	247	36	266	682	2,468
May	76	416	767	152	95	516	47	302	603	2,974
June	32	462	797	141	129	539	58	322	673	3,153
AVERAGE	49	451	576	176	122	349	51	314	558	2,646

¹ U.S. Possessions.

² Includes all Non-OPEC countries except those shown above.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Sources

- * 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual", Mineral Industry Surveys.
- * 1977 through 1980: Energy Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report", (unleaded gasoline category).
- * 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual", Energy Data Reports.
- * January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Supply Annual"
- * January 1982 through June 1982: Detailed Statistics in this issue.
(See Explanatory Notes 5.1 through 5.6).
- * July 1982: Estimates are based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). (See Explanatory Note 2.2).
- * January 1982 through June 1982: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey.
(See Explanatory Note 2.7).

Detailed Statistics

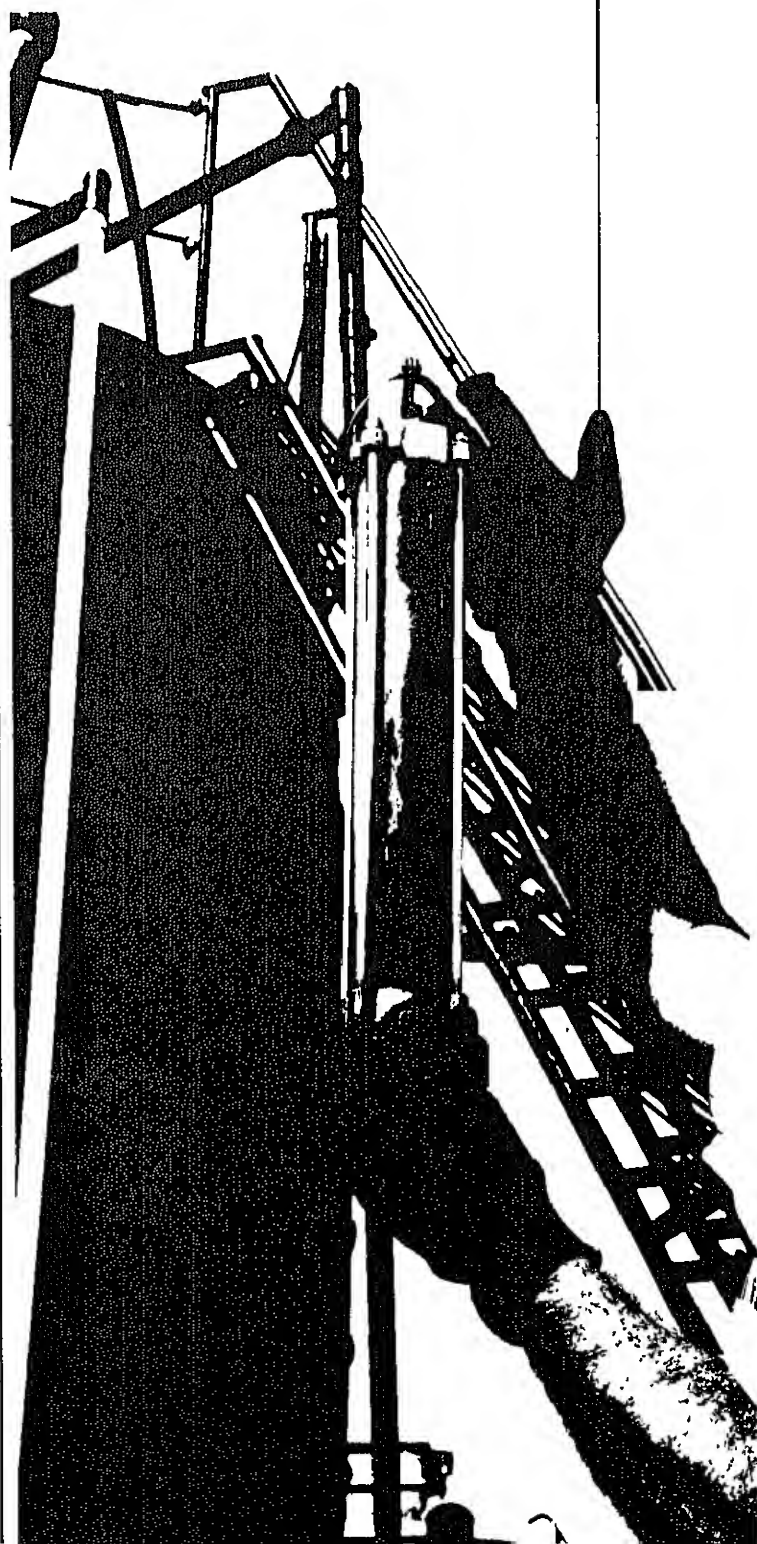


Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, June 1982

	Current Month		Year-to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 50,262	1,675	E 308,182	1,703
(2) Lower 48 States	E 210,163	7,005	E 1,258,831	6,955
(3) Total U.S.	E 260,425	8,681	E 1,567,013	8,658
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	110,333	3,678	554,142	3,062
(5) SPR Imports	3,137	105	30,624	169
(6) Exports	2,819	94	42,018	232
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	110,650	3,688	542,748	2,999
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-3,147	-105	-33,800	-187
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	5,723	191	20,701	114
(10) Used Directly and Losses	-2,012	-67	-12,041	-67
(11) Unaccounted for 1	3,305	110	23,150	128
(12) Total Other Sources	3,869	129	-1,990	-11
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	374,943	12,498	2,107,770	11,645
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	45,159	1,505	279,242	1,543
(15) Imports 2	824	27	2,159	12
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	583	19	1,505	8
(17) Total NGPL Supply	46,566	1,552	282,907	1,563
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-244	-8	1,644	9
(19) Imports	4,159	139	26,376	146
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production) ..	1,671	56	8,633	48
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 1	14,737	491	91,791	507
(22) Crude Used Directly	1,813	60	11,384	63
(23) Total Other Liquids	22,136	738	139,828	773
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products 3	443,645	14,788	2,530,505	13,981
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
(25) Imports (Gross)	38,364	1,279	252,272	1,394
(26) Exports	18,274	609	103,091	570
(27) Imports (Net)	20,091	670	149,181	824
(28) Total New Supply of Products ..	463,736	15,458	2,679,686	14,805
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	-15,799	-527	131,332	726
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	447,936	14,931	2,811,018	15,530
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	204,358	6,812	1,176,081	6,498
(32) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	6,910	230	37,356	206
(33) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	22,725	757	145,258	803
(34) Kerosene	2,602	83	24,045	133
(35) Distillate Fuel Oil	73,506	2,450	524,800	2,899
(36) Residual Fuel Oil	45,112	1,504	338,070	1,866
(37) Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	38,580	1,286	279,353	1,543
(38) Other	66,104	2,203	344,787	1,905
(39) Total Reclassified 1	-11,861	-395	-58,730	-324
(40) Total Product Supplied	447,936	14,931	2,811,019	15,530
(40) = (31) through (39)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(41) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	342,763	—	—	—
(42) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	284,141	—	—	—
(43) Unfinished Oils	117,513	—	—	—
(44) Gasoline Blending Components	42,622	—	—	—
(45) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream ..	14,013	—	—	—
(46) Finished Refined Products 3	581,213	—	—	—
(47) Total Stocks	1,362,266	—	—	—

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 5.7.

E = Estimated.

— Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and 5.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Used Directly and Losses ²	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 260,425	0	113,470	2,576	3,304	-2,012	374,943	2,819	0	606,904
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	44,728	8,793	6,598	-2,690	0	0	14,851	3,192	39,386	124,954
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	4,665	0	686	1,231	0	0	5,790	0	792	7,986
Unfractionated Stream	635	0	0	-622	0	0	0	0	13	4,383
Plant Condensate	1,088	0	139	-27	0	0	1,199	0	1	1,685
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	38,340	8,793	5,774	-3,273	0	0	7,862	3,192	38,580	110,941
Ethane	8,219	81	1,586	77	0	0	90	(8)	9,873	5,752
Propane	13,507	8,003	1,666	-2,069	0	0	106	1,536	19,465	63,192
Butane	6,629	731	1,616	-2,891	0	0	3,984	1,656	564	21,708
Butane-Propane Mixtures	127	-10	706	-49	0	0	204	0	570	1,064
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	6,411	0	0	1,711	0	0	0	0	8,122	11,795
Isobutane	3,447	-12	0	49	0	0	3,498	0	-14	7,431
Other Liquids	1,671	0	4,159	-244	0	0	17,447	0	-11,861	160,135
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,671	0	0	-11	0	0	1,660	0	0	228
Unfinished Oils	0	0	3,482	401	0	0	12,463	0	-8,580	117,513
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	677	-748	0	0	3,312	0	-3,383	41,923
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	114	0	0	12	0	102	471
Finished Petroleum Products	431	413,185	32,591	-12,527	0	1,813	0	15,082	420,411	470,272
Finished Motor Gasoline	34	202,989	5,859	-4,093	0	0	0	431	204,358	177,838
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	34	96,146	3,713	-2,031	0	0	0	431	97,431	90,377
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	106,754	2,146	-2,068	0	0	0	0	106,832	87,424
Gasohol	0	89	0	6	0	0	0	0	95	37
Finished Aviation Gasoline	81	832	(8)	103	0	0	0	0	1,017	2,375
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,406	0	544	0	0	0	40	6,910	6,088
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	21,468	84	1,211	0	0	0	38	22,725	33,994
Kerosene	2	2,656	145	-296	0	0	0	5	2,502	9,236
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	81,918	2,990	-10,056	0	304	0	1,650	79,506	124,550
Residual Fuel Oil	0	32,315	19,289	-1,485	0	1,509	0	6,516	45,112	60,549
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	4,633	2,992	543	0	0	0	100	8,068	2,212
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	8,384	0	-114	0	0	0	736	7,534	1,793
Special Naphthas	75	1,677	405	129	0	0	0	178	2,108	3,461
Lubricants	0	4,593	331	77	0	0	0	510	4,491	13,416
Waxes	0	449	73	-27	0	0	0	20	474	812
Petroleum Coke	0	11,987	0	-642	0	0	0	4,807	6,538	5,456
Asphalt	0	12,419	413	1,533	0	0	0	25	14,340	25,584
Road Oil	0	99	1	33	0	0	0	0	133	63
Still Gas	0	18,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,110	0
Miscellaneous Products	237	2,250	9	14	0	0	0	26	2,485	2,846
Total	307,255	421,978	156,818	-12,885	3,304	-199	407,241	21,093	447,936	1,362,266

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(S) Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Used Directly and Losses ²	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	1,567,013	0	584,766	-13,099	23,149	-12,041	2,107,770	42,018	0
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	276,221	47,467	44,103	25,216	0	0	91,395	12,647	288,965
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	37,824	0	1,199	1,407	0	0	31,062	0	9,369
Unfractionated Stream	15	0	0	189	0	0	8	0	196
Plant Condensate	6,207	0	960	-91	0	0	7,029	0	47
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	232,175	47,467	41,944	23,710	0	0	53,296	12,647	279,353
Ethane	50,279	914	9,930	-837	0	0	1,122	(9)	59,164
Propane	84,855	44,395	11,015	12,365	0	0	659	5,099	5,752
Butane	39,643	1,618	10,120	5,547	0	0	29,705	6,548	145,872
Butane-Propane Mixtures	673	545	4,378	689	0	0	933	0	20,675
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	37,032	0	6,501	4,639	0	0	1	0	5,351
Isobutane	19,694	-5	0	1,307	0	0	20,876	0	48,171
Other Liquids	8,633	0	26,376	1,644	0	0	95,383	0	-58,730
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	8,633	0	0	-20	0	0	8,613	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	20,845	-6,165	0	0	49,620	0	-34,940
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	5,531	7,609	0	0	37,365	0	-24,225
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	220	0	0	-215	0	435
Finished Petroleum Products	3,023	2,338,872	210,328	107,621	0	11,384	0	90,444	2,580,784
Finished Motor Gasoline	351	1,125,199	29,188	25,631	0	0	0	4,288	1,176,081
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	331	539,144	17,722	17,708	0	0	0	4,288	570,617
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	20	585,447	11,466	7,901	0	0	0	0	604,834
Gasohol	0	608	0	22	0	0	0	0	630
Finished Aviation Gasoline	316	3,915	1	358	0	0	0	0	4,590
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	35,800	653	966	0	0	0	63	37,356
Kerosene	23	140,857	5,071	17	0	0	0	689	145,258
Distillate Fuel Oil	15	20,606	1,889	1,806	0	0	0	279	24,045
Residual Fuel Oil	0	454,481	15,176	66,990	0	1,932	0	13,795	524,800
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed	0	205,333	144,656	17,443	0	9,452	0	38,814	338,070
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	50,144	0	257	0	0	0	769	36,400
Special Naphthas	518	8,925	3,600	-43	0	0	0	3,711	46,390
Lubricants	0	26,307	1,370	888	0	0	0	1,220	1,793
Waxes	0	2,624	139	-142	0	0	0	3,005	25,560
Petroleum Coke	0	72,685	0	-954	0	0	0	126	812
Asphalt	0	49,878	676	-5,997	0	0	0	23,342	48,389
Road Oil	0	409	2	-37	0	0	0	105	44,452
Still Gas	0	98,394	0	0	0	0	0	0	374
Miscellaneous Products	1,798	14,217	95	-66	0	0	0	238	98,394
Total	1,854,890	2,386,339	865,574	121,382	23,149	-657	2,294,548	145,109	2,811,019
									1,362,266

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(9) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Used Directly and Losses ²	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,681	0	3,782	86	110	-67	12,498	94	0
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	1,491	293	220	-90	0	0	495	106	1,313
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	155	0	23	41	0	0	193	0	26
Unfractionated Stream	21	0	0	-21	0	0	0	0	(s)
Plant Condensate	36	0	5	-1	0	0	40	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,278	293	192	-109	0	0	282	105	1,286
Ethane	274	3	53	3	0	0	3	(s)	329
Propane	450	267	56	-69	0	0	4	51	649
Butane	221	24	61	-100	0	0	132	55	19
Butane-Propane Mixtures	4	(s)	24	-2	0	0	7	0	19
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	214	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	271
Isobutane	115	(s)	0	2	0	0	117	0	(s)
Other Liquids	56	0	139	-8	0	0	582	0	-395
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	56	0	0	(s)	0	0	55	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	116	13	0	0	415	0	-286
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	23	-25	0	0	110	0	-113
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	4	0	0	(s)	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	14	13,773	1,086	-418	0	60	0	503	14,014
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	6,766	195	-136	0	0	0	14	6,812
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,205	124	-68	0	0	0	14	3,248
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,558	72	-69	0	0	0	0	3,581
Gasohol	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3	28	(s)	3	0	0	0	0	34
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	214	0	18	0	0	0	1	230
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	716	3	40	0	0	0	1	757
Kerosene	(s)	89	5	-10	0	0	0	(s)	83
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,731	100	-335	0	10	0	55	2,450
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,077	643	-48	0	50	0	217	1,504
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro Feed, Use	0	154	100	18	0	0	0	3	269
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	279	0	-4	0	0	0	25	251
Special Naphthas	3	56	13	4	0	0	0	6	70
Lubricants	0	153	11	3	0	0	0	17	150
Waxes	0	15	2	-1	0	0	0	1	16
Petroleum Coke	0	400	0	-21	0	0	0	160	218
Asphalt	0	414	14	51	0	0	0	1	478
Road Oil	0	3	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	4
Still Gas	0	604	0	0	0	0	0	0	604
Miscellaneous Products	8	75	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	83
Total	10,242	14,066	5,227	-429	110	-7	13,575	703	14,931

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - June 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Used Directly and Losses ²	Refinery Inputs	Exports Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,658	0	3,231	-72	128	-67	11,645	232 0
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	1,526	262	244	139	0	0	505	1,596
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	209	0	7	8	0	0	172	52
Unfractionated Stream	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	0 1
Plant Condensate	34	0	5	-1	0	0	39	0 (s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,283	262	232	131	0	0	294	70 1,543
Ethane	278	5	55	-5	0	0	6	327
Propane	469	245	61	68	0	0	4	806
Butane	219	9	56	31	0	0	164	114
Butane-Propane Mixtures	4	3	24	4	0	0	5	30
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	205	0	36	26	0	0	(s)	266
Isobutane	109	(s)	0	7	0	0	115	1
Other Liquids	48	0	146	9	0	0	527	-324
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	48	0	0	(s)	0	0	48	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	115	-34	0	0	274	-193
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	31	42	0	0	206	-134
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	2
Finished Petroleum Products	17	12,922	1,162	595	0	63	0	14,258
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,217	161	142	0	0	0	6,498
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,979	98	98	0	0	0	3,153
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,235	63	44	0	0	0	3,342
Gasohol	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	0	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	22	(s)	2	0	0	0	25
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	198	4	5	0	0	0	206
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	778	28	(s)	0	0	0	803
Kerosene	(s)	114	10	10	0	0	0	133
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,511	84	370	0	11	0	2,899
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,134	799	96	0	52	0	1,866
Naphtha < 400 Deg for Petro. Feed Use	0	161	43	1	0	0	0	201
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	277	0	(s)	0	0	0	256
Special Naphthas	3	49	20	3	0	0	0	21
Lubricants	0	145	8	5	0	0	0	7 68
Waxes	0	14	1	-1	0	0	0	17 141
Petroleum Coke	0	402	0	-5	0	0	0	1 14
Asphalt	0	276	4	-33	0	0	0	129 267
Road Oil	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1 246
Still Gas	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0 2
Miscellaneous Products	10	79	1	(s)	0	0	0	0 544
Total	10,248	13,184	4,782	671	128	-4	12,677	802 15,530

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

(s) Less than 500 barrels per day

E Estimated

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 6, PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Supply Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Used Directly and Losses ²	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Disposition		
									Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,500	0	31,542	-1,214	3,824	-3	3,813	40,462	0	0	19,132
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	982	1,676	400	-732	0	0	1,798	375	64	3,684	3,759
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	473	1,676	322	-715	0	0	1,798	354	64	3,137	3,718
Ethane	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	381	0
Other Products ³	128	0	78	-18	0	0	0	21	0	166	41
Other Liquids	140	0	1,950	-2,319	0	0	-199	149	0	-577	21,631
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	140	0	0	-2	0	0	0	138	0	0	19
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,585	-1,815	0	0	-199	280	0	-709	15,871
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	365	-502	0	0	0	-269	0	132	5,741
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	34	41,020	21,607	-6,944	0	0	75,850	0	428	131,138	158,077
Finished Motor Gasoline	34	18,899	4,561	-1,915	0	0	46,128	0	2	67,705	60,254
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	34	8,377	2,626	-752	0	0	20,949	0	2	31,232	29,526
Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	10,522	1,935	-1,171	0	0	25,179	0	0	36,465	30,722
Gasohol	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	6
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	14	(s)	-5	0	0	207	0	0	216	427
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,062	0	-28	0	0	696	0	0	1,730	722
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,306	84	318	0	0	7,132	0	0	8,940	8,912
Kerosene	0	15	145	-15	0	0	260	0	3	403	3,725
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	8,417	2,681	-5,061	0	0	15,718	0	1	21,755	44,225
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,982	12,692	160	0	0	3,905	0	(s)	20,739	28,157
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feedstock	0	330	660	8	0	0	-104	0	40	854	265
Special Naphthas	0	46	35	-98	0	0	435	0	5	413	1,074
Lubricants	0	505	299	100	0	0	729	0	139	1,493	3,517
Waxes	0	102	50	5	0	0	0	0	5	152	164
Petroleum Coke	0	922	0	249	0	0	0	0	213	958	788
Asphalt	0	3,116	396	-745	0	0	488	0	4	3,251	5,341
Road Oil	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Still Gas	0	1,752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,752	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	552	1	83	0	0	256	0	15	877	506
Total	3,656	42,696	55,498	-11,209	3,824	-3	81,262	40,986	492	134,246	202,599

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Supply			Crude Used Directly and Losses ²	Net Receipts	Disposition			Ending Stocks
				Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹				Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 29,568	0	19,493	3,499	36,098		-24	1,481	90,054	61	0	75,039
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	8,650	2,241	3,753	-2,011	0		0	3,046	4,486	1,799	9,394	36,437
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,360	2,223	2,167	-1,838	0		0	2,098	2,707	1,799	6,503	30,449
Ethane	1,558	18	1,586	-227	0		0	0	0	0	2,935	2,049
Other Products ³	733	0	0	54	0		0	948	1,779	0	-44	3,940
Other Liquids	229	0	387	315	0		0	973	2,277	0	-373	31,099
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	229	0	0	-12	0		0	0	217	0	0	112
Unfinished Oils	0	0	86	1	0		0	388	996	0	-521	22,563
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	301	250	0		0	585	988	0	148	8,318
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	76	0		0	0	76	0	0	106
Finished Petroleum Products	13	97,552	859	-1,215	0		1	15,974	0	457	112,728	115,334
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	55,532	260	-80	0		0	10,220	0	1	65,931	48,272
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	28,612	258	-243	0		0	5,503	0	1	34,129	25,759
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	26,901	2	162	0		0	4,717	0	0	31,782	22,492
Gasohol	0	19	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	20	21
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	151	0	-31	0		0	155	0	0	275	566
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	907	0	127	0		0	96	0	0	1,130	1,216
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,315	0	-30	0		0	798	0	0	4,083	8,147
Kerosene	0	357	0	-43	0		0	177	0	0	491	2,491
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	20,069	189	-2,873	0		1	5,332	0	2	22,717	34,086
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,305	298	310	0		0	-1,099	0	0	2,814	5,654
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro Feed	0	1,624	0	44	0		0	-4	0	30	1,634	328
Special Naphthas	0	438	83	-2	0		0	107	0	1	626	592
Lubricants	0	972	4	-12	0		0	72	0	13	1,024	2,166
Waxes	0	57	3	-13	0		0	0	0	(5)	46	115
Petroleum Coke	0	3,069	0	9	0		0	0	0	39	2,687	922
Asphalt	0	3,569	17	1,326	0		0	152	0	18	5,045	10,583
Road Oil	0	10	0	4	0		0	0	0	0	14	57
Still Gas	0	4,010	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	4,010	0
Miscellaneous Products	12	166	6	49	0		0	-32	0	1	200	140
Total	38,461	99,793	24,492	588	36,098		-23	21,474	96,817	2,318	121,748	257,910

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

³ Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefined stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Supply Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Used Directly and Losses ²	Net Receipts	Disposition		
								Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 127,209	0	55,950	354	-27,145	-170	13,480	169,678	0	0
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	32,394	3,445	1,500	227	0	0	-4,616	8,517	1,110	23,323
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22,220	3,400	815	-639	0	0	-3,947	3,709	1,110	17,030
Other Products	6,275	45	0	308	0	0	0	90	(5)	6,537
	3,899	0	685	558	0	0	-669	4,718	0	3,699
Other Liquids	481	0	1,435	-94	0	0	-955	13,003	0	-12,136
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	481	0	0	6	0	0	0	487	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,435	23	0	0	-370	9,852	0	-8,764
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-132	0	0	-585	2,757	0	-3,474
	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	-93	0	102
Finished Petroleum Products	371	193,017	7,912	-2,695	0	9	-94,231	0	8,292	96,090
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	90,840	(5)	-1,244	0	0	-58,497	0	420	30,679
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	40,694	(5)	-1,181	0	0	-27,359	0	420	46,750
Gasohol	0	50,145	0	-63	0	0	-31,138	0	0	11,734
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,944
Finished Aviation Gasoline	81	364	0	81	0	0	-392	0	0	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,478	0	502	0	0	-970	0	0	134
Kerosene	0	10,487	0	715	0	0	-8,966	0	40	1,970
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	2,104	0	-203	0	0	-439	0	0	2,236
Residual Fuel Oil	0	39,529	10	-1,445	0	0	-21,351	0	0	10,420
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	(5)	15,126	5,365	-2,169	0	9	-1,238	0	479	16,273
Special Naphthas	0	10,671	2,327	407	0	0	108	0	197	12,187
Lubricants	75	1,047	161	223	0	0	-542	0	171	13,316
Waxes	0	2,694	28	69	0	0	-1,075	0	307	793
Petroleum Coke	0	226	18	-25	0	0	0	0	11	1,409
Asphalt	0	4,448	0	-12	0	0	-640	0	1,762	2,674
Road Oil	0	3,197	0	565	0	0	0	0	1	3,121
Still Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8,469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,469
	212	1,337	2	-158	0	0	-229	0	6	1,157
Total	160,455	196,462	66,797	-2,208	-27,145	-161	-85,322	191,198	9,403	107,277

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss

³ Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(5) Less than 500 barrels

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Supply Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Used Directly and Losses ²	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Disposition		Ending Stocks
									Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,826	0	1,138	943	-6,826	-6	0	13,075	0	0	14,975
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	2,049	132	602	-45	0	0	-228	473	0	2,038	1,204
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	752	128	541	-33	0	0	51	280	0	1,159	949
Ethane	5	4	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	9	(s)
Other Products ³	1,292	0	62	-12	0	0	-279	193	0	870	255
Other Liquids	75	0	1	375	0	0	0	-105	0	556	5,023
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	(s)	34	0	0	0	-501	0	535	3,156
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1	341	0	0	0	321	0	21	1,867
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	13	13,587	(s)	1,151	0	6	324	0	1	15,079	12,786
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,082	0	832	0	0	-16	0	0	7,898	4,673
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,580	0	525	0	0	-141	0	0	4,964	3,055
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,502	0	307	0	0	125	0	0	2,934	1,616
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	13	0	30	0	0	20	0	0	63	25
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	427	0	15	0	0	-98	0	0	344	337
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	454	0	117	0	0	627	0	0	1,198	623
Kerosene	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	46
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,709	(s)	-206	0	0	-218	0	0	3,285	3,012
Residual Fuel Oil	0	306	0	-14	0	6	0	0	0	298	483
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0
Special Naphthas	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	4
Lubricants	0	28	(s)	-4	0	0	9	0	(s)	33	78
Waxes	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Petroleum Coke	0	301	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	332	498
Asphalt	0	744	0	343	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,087	3,001
Road Oil	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	3
Still Gas	0	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0
Miscellaneous Products	13	18	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	30	1
Total	19,963	13,719	1,741	2,424	-6,826	0	96	13,443	1	17,673	33,989

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Total equals refinery fuel use and loss

³ Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefined stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10.ion of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Used Directly and Losses ²	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	83,322	0	5,347	-1,006	-2,648	-1,809	-18,774	61,674	2,758	0	80,454
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	652	1,299	343	-129	0	0	0	1,000	218	947	1,499
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	316	1,285	343	-125	0	0	0	722	218	879	1,410
Ethane	(9)	14	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	11	4
Other Products ³	336	0	0	(9)	0	0	0	278	0	58	86
Other Liquids	746	0	387	1,479	0	0	181	2,123	0	670	34,075
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	746	0	0	-3	0	0	0	743	0	0	11
Unfinished Oils	0	0	375	2,158	0	0	181	1,836	0	878	26,148
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	12	-705	0	0	0	-485	0	-208	7,773
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	29	0	0	143
Finished Petroleum Products	0	68,009	2,213	-2,823	0	1,797	2,083	0	5,903	65,376	53,400
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	30,636	1,039	-1,686	0	0	2,165	0	8	32,146	17,889
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	13,883	829	-380	0	0	1,048	0	8	15,372	8,294
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	16,684	210	-1,303	0	0	1,117	0	0	16,708	9,587
Gasohol	0	69	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	66	8
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	290	0	28	0	0	10	0	0	328	618
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,532	0	-72	0	0	276	0	0	1,736	1,308
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	5,906	0	91	0	0	409	0	38	6,368	5,892
Kerosene	0	174	0	-37	0	0	2	0	3	136	205
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	10,194	109	-471	0	294	519	0	1,169	9,476	10,739
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,596	934	228	0	1,503	-1,568	0	1,618	9,075	9,151
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	390	5	-30	0	0	0	0	567	-202	368
Special Naphthas	0	137	124	5	0	0	0	0	1	266	348
Lubricants	0	394	(9)	-76	0	0	265	0	51	532	1,430
Waxes	0	63	2	3	0	0	0	0	4	64	59
Petroleum Coke	0	3,247	0	-919	0	0	0	0	2,440	-112	2,362
Asphalt	0	1,793	0	44	0	0	0	0	1	1,836	2,811
Road Oil	0	84	0	28	0	0	0	0	1	112	1
Still Gas	0	3,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,396	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	177	(9)	41	0	0	5	0	3	220	219
Total	84,720	69,308	8,289	-2,479	-2,648	-12	-16,510	64,797	8,880	66,993	169,428

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item

2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.

3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(9) Less than 500 barrels.

E Estimated

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Month, 1 April 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

—Continued		Production	
PAD District and State		Total	Daily Average
PAD District IV			
Colorado	2,556	85	
Montana	2,579	86	
Utah	E 1,960	65	
Wyoming	E 10,731	358	
Total	E 17,826	594	
PAD District V			
Alaska	2,227	74	
South Alaska	48,518	1,617	
North Slope	50,745	1,692	
Total Alaska	29	1	
Arizona			
California	6,268	209	
Central Coastal	19,831	661	
East Central	17	1	
North	6,746	225	
South	32,862	1,095	
Total California	48	2	
Nevada	83,684	2,789	
Total	E 258,240	8,608	
United States Total			
1 Includes offshore production.			
(s) Less than 500 barrels.			
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation			
E Estimated.			

1 Includes offshore production.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

E Estimated.

Table 12. Offshore Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) By State, for the Most Current Month,¹ April 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

State	Offshore Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alaska ²		65
California	1,952	
Federal		
State	2,290	76
California, Total	3,296	110
Louisiana	5,586	186
Federal		
State	21,079	703
Louisiana, Total	2,042	68
Texas	23,121	771
Federal		
State	1,433	48
Texas, Total	124	4
Federal	1,557	52
United States Total	32,216	1,074

¹ These production data are included in Table 11.

² All offshore production within State boundaries.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Production of Lease Condensate by State, for the Most Current Month,¹ April 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

State	Lease Condensate Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alabama		
California	881	29
Louisiana	5	(s)
Mississippi	5,836	195
New Mexico	141	5
Oklahoma	442	15
Texas	671	22
Total	3,651	122
	11,627	388

¹ These production data are included in Table 11. Small amounts of lease condensate are known to be produced in states other than those listed, however, statistics on this production are not available.

(s) Less than 500 barrels

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 14. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky	Minn., Wisc., Daks	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	637	345	982	2	2,057	365	6,226	8,650	17,553	2,492	8,394	762	3,192	32,394	2,049	652	44,728
Isopentane	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	209	384	77	104	0	0	565	2	0	776
Natural Gasoline	91	33	124	0	64	88	1,045	1,198	2,002	-1,801	1,207	131	275	1,814	367	386	3,889
Unfractionated Stream	0	4	4	2	957	63	-1,774	-752	7,104	-10,355	1,532	127	2,113	521	912	-50	635
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	44	0	34	78	250	801	37	-92	2	999	10	0	1,088
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	547	308	854	0	992	213	6,712	7,917	7,813	13,770	5,514	597	802	28,495	757	316	38,340
Ethane	216	165	381	0	460	6	1,092	1,558	1,222	2,959	1,967	63	63	6,275	5	(s)	8,219
Propane	197	97	294	0	409	127	2,375	2,911	2,847	4,292	1,968	157	363	9,627	494	181	13,507
Butane	113	30	143	0	76	69	1,040	1,186	1,312	2,484	751	231	190	4,969	253	78	6,629
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	58	27	2	5	0	91	2	33	127
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,795	1,795	1,737	2,633	132	1	112	4,616	0	0	6,411
Isobutane	20	16	36	0	46	12	409	467	637	1,375	694	139	73	2,917	3	23	3,447
Finished Motor Gasoline	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Finished Lead Motor Gasoline	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	81
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	0	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	75
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	12	199	4	2	4	4	212	13	0	237
Total Production	671	345	1,016	2	2,059	365	6,238	8,664	17,908	2,496	8,396	767	3,198	32,765	2,062	652	45,159

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ill., Ind., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.		Dist. V Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	37,088	3,374	40,462	1,733	55,980	8,121	24,220	90,054	14,470	85,853	61,668	5,084	2,603	169,678	13,075	61,674	374,943
Natural Gas Plant Liquids																	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	21	0	21	0	354	344	930	1,638	763	2,414	315	101	164	3,757	96	278	5,790
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	122	0	19	141	55	652	0	254	0	961	97	0	1,199
LPG and Ethane	349	5	354	117	1,668	274	648	2,707	466	1,305	1,880	117	31	3,799	280	722	7,862
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	90	0	0	90
Propane	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	43	0	0	47	0	0	47	16	0	106
Normal Butane	71	3	74	48	643	146	139	976	35	352	1,315	17	0	1,719	31	154	2,954
Other Butanes	0	0	0	0	48	98	59	205	86	105	198	0	0	389	190	226	1,010
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	9	109	73	0	1	192	7	0	204
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	278	2	280	69	929	30	450	1,478	336	739	157	100	30	1,362	36	342	3,498
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons	93	12	105	0	208	0	8	216	13	267	207	0	0	487	75	743	1,626
Alcohol	0	33	33	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Unfinished Oil (net)	246	34	280	39	640	37	280	996	438	5,792	3,675	-86	33	9,852	-501	1,836	12,463
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	-229	-40	-269	6	1,065	41	-124	988	-149	1,131	1,841	-41	-25	2,757	321	-485	3,312
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	76	-103	30	-20	0	0	-93	0	29	12
Total Input to Refineries	37,568	3,418	40,986	1,895	60,123	8,817	25,982	96,817	15,953	97,444	69,566	5,429	2,806	191,198	13,443	64,797	407,241
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,258	116	1,374	63	1,932	290	815	3,101	528	2,920	2,197	180	93	5,918	446	2,106	12,945
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,663	162	1,826	66	2,397	295	1,137	3,895	654	4,168	2,816	296	123	8,056	637	3,173	17,587
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	75.7	71.2	75.3	95.4	80.6	98.4	71.7	79.6	80.7	70.1	78.0	60.7	75.9	73.5	70.1	66.4	73.6
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.13	.22	1.05	.96	.92	1.64	.57	.89	.41	.92	.82	1.61	.28	.85	.87	1.02	91
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.75	41.33	32.55	37.60	35.17	31.16	37.86	35.58	38.16	34.16	34.00	30.96	30.71	34.30	36.40	25.95	33.10
¹ Represents gross input divided by capacity.																	

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					Total		New Mexico	PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill.	Ky.	Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	Total				Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,600	76	1,576	32	1,615	216	378	2,241	242	1,895	1,170	68	70	3,445	132	1,299	8,793		
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	360	0	360	0	180	4	44	228	11	847	202	7	0	1,067	-3	230	1,882		
For Other Uses	1,240	76	1,316	32	1,435	212	334	2,013	231	1,048	968	61	70	2,378	135	1,069	6,911		
Ethane	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	34	11	0	0	45	4	14	81		
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	11	0	0	45	0	0	45		
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	36		
Propane	1,041	76	1,117	32	1,578	178	538	2,326	215	2,022	1,300	55	47	3,639	151	770	8,003		
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	292	0	292	0	180	0	46	226	0	814	119	0	0	933	4	116	1,571		
For Other Uses	749	76	825	32	1,398	178	492	2,100	215	1,208	1,181	55	47	2,706	147	654	6,432		
Butane	523	0	523	0	19	38	-160	-103	16	-191	35	13	16	-111	-5	427	731		
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	68	0	68	0	0	4	-2	2	0	12	72	7	0	91	3	114	278		
For Other Uses	455	0	455	0	19	34	-158	-105	16	-203	-37	6	16	-202	-8	313	453		
Butane-Propane Mixtures	36	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	-176	0	0	7	-126	88	-10		
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
For Other Uses	36	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	-176	0	0	7	-126	88	-10		
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	-13	0	0	0	-2	-10	0	-12		
Finished Motor Gasoline	17,686	1,213	18,899	1,103	34,933	4,811	14,685	55,532	8,107	46,183	33,556	1,765	1,229	90,840	7,082	30,636	202,989		
Finished Lead Motor Gasoline	7,736	641	8,377	532	16,198	2,746	9,136	28,612	3,924	17,498	16,247	1,231	732	40,694	4,590	13,883	96,146		
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	9,950	572	10,522	571	18,720	2,065	5,545	26,901	4,182	28,685	16,247	534	497	50,145	2,502	16,684	106,754		
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	15	0	4	19	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	69	89		
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	14	0	111	0	40	151	7	196	161	0	0	364	13	290	832		
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	881	181	1,062	51	374	73	409	907	663	875	417	176	347	2,478	427	1,532	6,406		
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,240	66	1,306	13	2,681	122	499	3,915	702	3,925	5,907	18	35	10,487	454	5,906	21,468		
Kerosene	0	15	15	0	372	1	-16	357	12	1,142	925	9	16	2,104	6	174	2,656		
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,538	879	8,417	433	10,797	2,172	6,667	20,069	3,447	21,670	12,147	1,417	848	39,529	3,709	10,194	81,918		
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	7,538	872	8,410	433	10,761	2,172	6,667	20,033	3,448	21,326	12,338	1,357	678	39,207	3,680	10,153	81,483		
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	7	7	0	36	0	0	36	-1	344	-251	60	170	322	29	41	435		
Residual Fuel Oil	3,725	257	3,982	74	2,264	326	641	3,305	808	6,295	7,457	454	112	15,126	306	9,596	32,315		
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	271	0	271	0	64	0	86	150	446	3,322	189	15	0	3,972	2	238	4,633		
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	6	53	59	0	1,473	0	1	1,474	249	3,795	2,616	39	0	6,699	0	152	8,384		
Special Naphthas	15	31	46	-1	264	0	176	439	121	785	37	104	0	1,047	8	137	1,677		
Lubricants	161	344	505	0	529	0	443	972	17	1,814	645	218	0	2,694	28	394	4,593		
Bright Stock	10	103	113	0	25	0	12	37	0	172	50	0	0	222	0	33	405		
Neutral	90	208	298	0	392	0	308	700	0	873	485	88	0	1,446	30	254	2,728		
Other Grades	61	33	94	0	112	0	123	235	17	769	110	130	0	1,026	-2	107	1,460		
Wax	21	81	102	0	20	0	24	57	6	118	69	33	0	226	1	63	449		
Microcrystalline	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	14	6	11	0	33	0	50	0	0	88		
Crystalline-Fully Refined	11	17	28	0	21	0	5	26	0	35	69	0	0	104	1	41	200		
Crystalline-Other	10	50	60	0	-1	0	8	7	0	72	0	0	0	72	0	22	161		
Petroleum Coke	891	31	922	23	1,832	333	881	3,069	271	2,459	1,553	155	10	4,448	301	3,247	11,987		
Marketable	223	0	223	0	981	207	482	1,670	70	1,177	867	133	0	2,247	165	2,436	6,741		
Catalyst	668	31	699	23	851	126	399	1,399	201	1,292	686	22	0	2,201	136	811	5,246		
Asphalt	3,086	30	3,116	146	2,175	601	647	3,569	539	568	1,190	807	93	3,197	744	1,793	12,419		
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	84		
Sulf Gas	1,623	129	1,752	75	2,628	262	1,045	4,010	371	5,028	2,833	179	58	8,469	483	3,396	18,110		
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	11	0	11	0	2	0	0	2	5	212	105	0	0	322	20	44	399		
For Other Uses	1,612	129	1,741	75	2,626	262	1,045	4,008	366	4,816	2,728	179	58	8,147	463	3,352	17,711		
Miscellaneous Products	511	41	552	3	103	23	37	166	113	667	516	42	-1	1,337	18	177	2,250		
Total Output	39,269	3,427	42,696	1,952	62,237	8,940	26,664	99,793	16,121	100,637	71,388	5,499	2,817	196,462	13,719	69,308	421,978		
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)	-1,701	-9	-1,710	-57	-2,114	-123	-682	-2,976	-168	-3,193	-1,822	-70	-11	-5,264	-276	-4,511	-14,737		

1 Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

See Explanatory Notes on negative product yield.

Table 17. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ June 1982

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	46.7	35.3	45.8	55.3	55.6	50.9	53.9	54.7	46.7	44.1	44.9	26.7	40.2	44.0	49.4	46.3	47.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³	(s)	0	(s)	.0	.1	.0	.2	.1	.7	.2	.3	.0	.0	.3	1	4	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases & Ethane	4.3	2.2	4.1	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.7	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.3
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.4	5.3	2.6	2.9	.7	.9	1.7	1.0	4.4	1.0	3.5	3.5	19.2	1.4	3.4	2.4	1.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.3	1.9	3.2	.7	4.7	1.5	2.0	3.6	4.7	4.2	9.0	4	1.3	5.8	3.6	9.3	5.5
Kerosene	0	.4	(s)	0	.7	(s)	.1	.4	.1	1.2	1.4	.2	.5	1.2	(s)	3	.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	20.2	25.8	20.7	24.4	19.1	26.6	27.2	22.0	23.1	23.6	18.6	28.4	32.2	22.0	29.5	16.1	21.1
Residual Fuel Oil	10.0	7.5	9.8	4.2	4.0	4.0	2.6	3.6	5.4	6.9	11.4	9.1	4.2	8.4	2.4	15.1	8.3
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	.7	0	.7	0	.1	0	4	.2	3.0	3.6	3	.3	0	2.2	(s)	4	1.2
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	(s)	1.6	.1	0	2.6	0	(s)	1.6	1.7	4.1	4.0	.8	0	3.7	0	2	2.2
Special Naphthas	(s)	.9	.1	-1	.5	0	.7	.5	.8	.9	.1	2.1	0	.6	1	2	4
Lubricants	4	10.1	1.2	0	.9	0	1.8	1.1	1	2.0	1.0	4.4	0	1.5	.2	5	1.2
Wax	.1	2.4	3	0	(s)	0	.2	.1	(s)	1	.1	.7	0	.1	(s)	.1	1
Petroleum Coke	2.4	.9	2.3	1.3	3.2	4.1	3.6	3.4	1.8	2.7	2.4	3.1	4	2.5	2.4	5.1	3.1
Asphalt	8.3	.9	7.6	8.2	3.8	7.4	2.6	3.9	3.6	.6	1.8	16.1	3.5	1.8	5.9	2.8	3.2
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	.0	0	0	(s)	.1	(s)
Still Gas for Petro. Feed. Use	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	.2	.2	0	0	2	.2	.1	.1
Still Gas for Other Uses	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.6	3.2	4.3	4.4	2.5	5.3	4.2	3.6	2.2	4.5	3.7	5.3	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	1.4	1.2	1.4	.2	2	.3	.2	.2	.8	.7	.6	8	(s)	.7	.1	.3	6
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-4.6	-.3	-4.2	-3.2	-3.7	-1.5	-2.8	-3.3	-1.1	-3.5	-2.8	-1.4	-4	-2.9	-2.2	-7.1	-3.8

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.⁴ Represents the arithmetic difference between Input and Production.

(s) Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

See Explanatory Notes on negative product yields.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Method	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Ark.	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	PAD Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Pipeline																	
Domestic	0	2,157	2,157	1,349	41,696	4,442	22,019	69,506	12,205	50,145	28,801	3,349	2,036	96,536	10,658	26,434	205,291
Foreign	0	281	281	215	12,180	3,848	1,508	17,751	1,468	11,252	744	628	0	14,092	1,146	626	33,896
Tanker																	
Domestic	5,323	0	5,323	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,357	5,549	0	0	8,906	0	29,696	43,925
Foreign	27,749	0	27,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,234	19,128	0	0	37,362	0	4,925	70,036
Barge																	
Domestic	0	26	26	0	1,055	0	0	1,055	18	4,285	4,711	16	0	9,030	0	396	10,507
Foreign	5,080	0	5,080	0	760	0	0	760	0	189	614	349	0	1,152	0	0	6,992
Tank Cars																	
Domestic	0	290	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	0	317
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks																	
Domestic	0	371	371	119	383	13	879	1,394	712	190	437	1,007	488	2,834	944	1,342	6,885
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	0	0	0	193	1	0	194
Total																	
Domestic	5,323	2,844	8,167	1,468	43,134	4,455	22,898	71,955	12,935	57,977	39,498	4,399	2,524	117,333	11,602	57,868	266,925
Foreign	32,829	281	33,110	215	12,940	3,848	1,508	18,511	1,661	29,675	20,486	977	0	52,799	1,147	5,551	111,118

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases ¹	49	25	74	1	235	24	21	281	11	63	447	0	0	9	530	280	1,185
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	32	18	50	0	5	0	0	5	19	1	4	0	(s)	24	0	7	85
Residual Fuel Oil	546	60	606	12	404	28	49	493	5	316	48	10	0	380	78	296	1,852
Marketable Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	48
Catalyst Petroleum Coke	599	47	646	23	829	76	313	1,241	201	1,283	687	22	10	2,203	135	810	5,035
Still Gas	1,452	130	1,582	75	2,593	262	883	3,813	313	4,588	2,669	174	57	7,821	432	3,324	16,972
Other Fuels ²	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	84	0	40	(s)	0	0	40	0	99	224
Natural Gas (million cubic feet)	2,500	243	2,744	26	2,970	32	3,845	6,272	2,848	14,184	5,778	742	995	24,548	978	6,614	41,156
Coal (thousand short tons)	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Purchased Electricity (million kWh)	224	43	267	14	367	47	152	581	81	386	404	22	22	915	72	537	2,371
Purchased Steam (million pounds)	483	11	494	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	0	685	0	0	686	0	688	1,867

¹ Includes liquefied refinery gases.

² Includes small quantities of other petroleum products (e.g., unfinished oils, kerosene, etc.) consumed at refineries.

(s) Less than 500 barrels except where noted.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	31,542	19,493	55,950	1,138	5,347	113,470
Natural Gas Liquids						
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	400	3,753	1,500	602	343	6,598
Plant Condensate	(5)	0	685	0	0	686
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	77	0	0	62	0	139
Ethane	322	3,753	815	541	343	5,774
Propane	0	1,586	0	0	0	1,586
Butane	257	981	0	351	78	1,666
Butane-Propane Mixtures	66	1,186	109	190	265	1,816
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	706	0	0	706
Other Liquids ¹						
Unfinished Oils ¹	1,950	387	1,435	1	387	4,159
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,585	86	1,435	(5)	375	3,482
	365	301	0	1	12	677
Finished Petroleum Products	21,607	859	7,912	(5)	2,213	32,591
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,561	260	(5)	0	1,039	5,859
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,626	258	(5)	0	829	3,713
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,935	2	0	0	210	2,146
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(5)	0	0	0	0	(5)
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	84	0	0	0	0	84
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	84	0	0	0	0	84
Kerosene	145	0	0	0	0	145
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,681	189	10	(5)	109	2,990
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 fuel oil	2,681	189	10	(5)	101	2,982
No. 4 fuel oil	0	0	0	0	8	8
Residual Fuel Oil	12,692	298	5,365	0	934	19,289
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	12,692	298	5,365	0	934	19,289
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	660	0	2,327	0	5	2,992
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	35	83	161	0	124	405
Lubricants	299	4	28	(5)	(5)	331
Wax	50	3	18	0	2	73
Asphalt	396	17	0	0	0	413
Miscellaneous Products	2	6	2	0	(5)	10
Total Imports	55,498	24,492	66,797	1,741	8,289	156,818

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed, all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(5) Less than 500 barrels

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,326	0	0	1,326	2,797	93
Kuwait	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	550	18
Saudi Arabia	17,206	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	428	590	17,795	593
United Arab Emirates	2,534	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	287	2,821	94
Subtotal Arab OPEC	21,760	0	144	30	0	0	0	0	1,336	8	685	2,203	23,963	799
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	353	0	0	353	1,116	37
Gabon	1,641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,641	55
Indonesia	6,064	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	227	0	0	376	6,440	215
Iran	2,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,156	72
Nigeria	16,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,099	537
Venezuela	4,124	109	952	0	0	0	0	0	5,422	0	219	6,702	10,826	361
Subtotal Other OPEC	30,847	109	952	0	150	0	0	0	6,002	0	219	7,431	38,278	1,276
Other														
Angola	1,435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1,435	48
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	0	265	968	9
Bahamas	0	0	462	0	0	0	0	0	506	0	0	968	968	32
Brazil	421	0	0	0	249	0	0	0	641	0	30	920	1,341	45
Canada	6,013	4,959	87	313	688	0	0	259	957	165	407	7,834	13,848	462
Egypt	2,568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,568	85
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	28	1
Malaysia	644	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	8	0	0	13	657	22
Mexico	22,172	706	0	0	(s)	0	0	16	1,014	0	7	1,744	23,916	797
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	944	0	0	0	0	0	3,292	0	1	4,237	4,237	141
Norway	4,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,593	153
Oman	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	756	25
People's Republic of China	507	0	60	0	851	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	911	1,418	47
Peru	1,041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	772	0	0	772	1,813	60
Puerto Rico	0	0	335	0	279	0	0	673	0	0	445	1,733	1,733	58
Spain	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	644	0	0	644	646	22
Trinidad and Tobago	3,177	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	483	0	30	681	3,859	129
Tunisia	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	15
United Kingdom	15,754	0	0	0	418	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	418	16,171	539
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	2,683	84	145	1,778	2,120	76	2,761	9,647	9,647	322
Zaire	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere														
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	545	40	0	585	585	20
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,342	0	498	334	335	0	0	95	704	116	30	2,111	3,453	115
Subtotal Other	60,862	5,664	2,387	647	5,710	84	145	2,990	11,951	397	3,739	33,714	94,576	3,153
Total Imports	113,470	5,774	3,482	677	5,859	84	145	2,990	19,289	405	4,643	43,348	156,818	5,227

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, June 1982
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	669	0	0	669	1,198	40
Saudi Arabia	7,452	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	144	7,596	253
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	1
Subtotal Arab OPEC	7,981	0	144	30	0	0	0	0	669	0	(s)	843	8,824	294
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	0	193	441	15
Gabon	918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	918	31
Indonesia	2,317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,317	77
Nigeria	3,359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,359	112
Venezuela	2,383	0	277	0	0	0	0	0	3,345	0	219	3,841	6,234	208
Subtotal Other OPEC	9,236	0	277	0	0	0	0	0	3,538	0	219	4,034	13,270	442
Other														
Angola	594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	594	20
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	(s)	265	265	9
Brazil	421	0	0	0	249	0	0	0	641	0	30	920	1,341	45
Canada	0	322	1	(s)	306	0	0	62	659	35	312	1,697	1,697	57
Egypt	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	2,364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	452	0	(s)	453	2,817	94
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	599	0	0	0	0	0	3,099	0	1	3,699	3,699	123
Norway	1,586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,586	53
Oman	756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	756	25
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	171	171	6
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	508	0	0	508	508	17
Puerto Rico	0	0	335	0	279	0	0	673	0	0	318	1,606	1,606	54
Spain	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	168	168	2
Trinidad and Tobago	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	21
Tunisia	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	7,646	0	0	0	418	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	418	8,064	269
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	2,683	84	145	1,778	2,120	0	576	7,387	7,387	246
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	543	0	0	543	543	18
Other Eastern Hemisphere	505	0	230	334	253	0	0	0	197	(s)	30	1,044	1,549	52
Subtotal Other	14,325	322	1,165	335	4,561	84	145	2,681	8,485	35	1,266	19,080	33,404	1,113
Total Imports	31,542	322	1,585	365	4,561	84	145	2,681	12,692	35	1,485	23,956	55,498	1,850
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	11
Kuwait	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	18
Saudi Arabia	1,299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	43
United Arab Emirates	721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	721	24
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,887	96

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	4,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,313	144
Subtotal Other OPEC	4,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,313	144
Other														
Canada	4,248	3,753	86	301	260	0	0	189	298	83	30	4,999	9,247	308
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	4,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,778	159
Norway	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	530	18
Peru	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	341	11
United Kingdom	2,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,396	80
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Subtotal Other	12,294	3,753	86	301	260	0	0	189	298	83	30	4,999	17,293	576
Total Imports	19,493	3,753	86	301	260	0	0	189	298	83	30	4,999	24,492	816
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	658	0	0	658	658	22
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	8,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	428	446	8,900	297
United Arab Emirates	1,813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	2,070	69
Subtotal Arab OPEC	10,268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	667	8	685	1,360	11,628	388
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	160	675	22
Gabon	723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	723	24
Indonesia	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	27
Iran	2,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,156	72
Nigeria	8,427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,427	281
Venezuela	1,730	109	360	0	0	0	0	0	2,077	0	0	2,546	4,277	143
Subtotal Other OPEC	14,353	109	360	0	0	0	0	0	2,237	0	0	2,706	17,059	569
Other														
Angola	841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	841	28
Bahamas	0	0	462	0	0	0	0	0	506	0	0	968	968	32
Egypt	2,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,558	85
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	28	1
Mexico	15,030	706	0	0	(s)	0	0	10	562	0	5	1,283	16,313	544
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	345	12
Norway	2,477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,477	83
Peru	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	0	0	264	964	32
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	127	127	4
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	644	0	0	644	644	21
Trinidad and Tobago	2,728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	0	30	513	3,241	108
Tunisia	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	15
United Kingdom	5,711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,711	190
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	2,184	2,261	2,261	75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distill Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Zaire	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	40	0	42	42	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	837	0	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	(s)	305	1,142	38
Subtotal Other	31,328	706	1,075	0	(s)	0	0	10	2,460	154	2,375	6,781	38,109	1,270
Total Imports	55,950	815	1,435	0	(s)	0	0	10	5,365	161	3,060	10,847	66,797	2,227
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,138	541	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	62	603	1,741	58
Subtotal Other	1,138	541	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	62	603	1,741	58
Total Imports	1,138	541	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	62	603	1,741	58
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	624	21
Subtotal Arab OPEC	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	624	21
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	2,945	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	227	0	0	376	3,321	111
Venezuela	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	315	11
Subtotal Other OPEC	2,945	0	315	0	150	0	0	0	227	0	0	691	3,636	121
Other														
Canada	627	343	0	12	123	0	0	8	0	46	5	535	1,162	39
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	644	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	8	0	0	13	657	22
Mexico	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	6	0	0	2	8	8	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	0	193	193	6
People's Republic of China	507	0	60	0	680	0	0	0	0	0	0	740	1,247	42
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	95	507	78	(s)	762	762	25
Subtotal Other	1,777	343	60	12	889	0	0	109	707	124	7	2,251	4,029	134
Total Imports	5,347	343	375	12	1,039	0	0	109	934	124	7	2,943	8,289	276

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	61	0	0	2,758	2,819
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	64	1,799	1,110	0	218	3,192
Ethane	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Propane	27	720	697	0	92	1,536
Butane	37	1,080	413	0	126	1,656
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	1	420	0	8	431
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	40	0	0	40
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	38	38
Kerosene	3	0	0	0	3	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2	479	0	1,169	1,650
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	4,897	0	1,618	6,516
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	40	4	50	(s)	6	100
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	26	148	0	561	736
Special Naphthas	5	1	171	0	1	178
Lubricants	139	13	307	(s)	51	510
Wax	5	(s)	11	0	4	20
Petroleum Coke	213	391	1,762	0	2,440	4,807
Asphalt	4	18	1	(s)	1	25
Miscellaneous Products	15	1	6	(s)	3	26
Total Product Exports	492	2,256	9,403	1	6,122	18,274
Total Exports	492	2,318	9,403	1	8,880	21,093

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Wax	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(S)	0	0	0	0	0	12	(S)	0	0	0	12	(S)
Australia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	(S)	111	0	195	316	11
Bahamas	0	5	2	0	0	1,264	0	1	(S)	0	1	(S)	1,274	42
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	0	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(S)	0	0	0	0	(S)	2	(S)	425	0	2	429	14
Brazil	0	(S)	0	0	0	1,035	0	2	(S)	0	0	1	1,038	35
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	30	(S)	0	30	1
Canada	61	1,802	0	0	2	218	3	54	(S)	247	19	46	2,455	82
Chile	0	98	0	0	(S)	0	1	1	(S)	0	(S)	1	101	3
China (Taiwan)	0	(S)	0	0	0	386	(S)	12	(S)	(S)	(S)	3	403	13
Colombia	0	6	0	0	0	0	(S)	2	(S)	(S)	(S)	1	10	(S)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	6	(S)	0	(S)	1	6	(S)
Denmark	0	(S)	0	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	(S)	22	0	(S)	1	(S)
Dominican Republic	0	20	0	0	0	0	(S)	2	(S)	0	0	(S)	43	1
Ecuador	0	15	0	0	0	0	(S)	1	(S)	0	(S)	2	19	1
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	0	0	0	1	1	(S)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	0	0	0	(S)	1	(S)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	(S)
France	0	55	0	0	0	0	(S)	1	(S)	307	(S)	149	513	17
French Pacific Isl.	0	0	0	0	10	18	0	1	0	0	0	2	30	1
Ghana	0	0	0	0	(S)	0	0	(S)	0	61	0	(S)	61	2
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	(S)	0	0	(S)	2	(S)
Guatemala	0	63	0	0	(S)	0	(S)	3	(S)	0	0	(S)	68	2
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	(S)	(S)	0	0	0	0	8	(S)	0	0	(S)	9	(S)
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	(S)	0	(S)	1	4	(S)
India	0	1	0	0	194	0	(S)	(S)	(S)	84	0	(S)	195	6
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	12	(S)	0	(S)	0	97	3
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	0	0	0	(S)	(S)
Israel	0	(S)	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	0	0	0	(S)	(S)
Italy	0	2	0	0	7	871	(S)	1	(S)	864	0	139	1,884	63
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	(S)	0	0	(S)	9	(S)
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	(S)
Japan	0	3	0	0	324	0	14	7	(S)	833	(S)	30	1,213	40
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(S)	0	0	(S)	1	(S)
Korea, Republic of	0	1	0	0	95	490	(S)	2	(S)	0	1	1	591	20
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	0	0	0	1	2	(S)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	0	0	0	0	(S)	(S)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	0	0	0	1	(S)	(S)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	(S)	0	0	(S)	0	26	0	(S)	26	1
Mexico	0	669	226	38	248	0	4	156	(S)	40	1	7	1,390	46
Netherlands	0	258	0	0	(S)	129	1	10	(S)	711	(S)	93	1,204	40
Netherlands Antilles	0	2	0	0	(S)	127	0	1	(S)	0	0	(S)	131	4
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	(S)	0	0	(S)	1	(S)
Nicaragua	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	0	0	0	(S)	2	(S)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	(S)	0	0	1	38	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(S)	0	0	(S)	1	(S)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(S)	0	0	0	0	0	(S)	(S)	0	0	(S)	(S)	(S)
Panama	0	(S)	0	0	23	0	0	7	(S)	0	0	1	31	1
Peru	0	(S)	0	0	0	0	(S)	1	(S)	0	(S)	0	21	1
Philippines	0	(S)	0	40	0	0	3	(S)	(S)	0	0	1	45	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Wax	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Puerto Rico	2,481	126	203	0	0	726	147	19	1	10	(s)	10	3,723	124
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	111	0	2	127	4
Saudi Arabia	0	9	0	0	0	0	(s)	19	0	(s)	0	2	31	1
Singapore	0	2	0	0	200	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	204	7
Spain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	343	0	152	496	17
Sumam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	22	0	0	22	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	218	(s)	2	(s)	305	(s)	1	526	18
Switzerland	0	1	0	0	200	494	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	1	697	23
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	14	0	1	17	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	(s)	12	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	57	0	0	60	2
United Kingdom	0	1	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	3	1	36	0	3	44	1
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	(s)	64	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	12	(s)	3	19	1
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	347	12
West Germany	0	19	0	0	346	0	0	3	(s)	103	0	5	130	4
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	1
Other	277	3	0	0	0	540	(s)	8	(s)	0	(s)	3	831	28
Total	2,819	3,192	431	78	1,650	6,516	178	510	20	4,807	25	866	21,093	703

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange, on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate) ¹																	
Refinery	—	—	16,082	—	—	—	—	15,324	—	—	—	—	—	44,322	2,220	23,168	101,116
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	2,955	—	—	—	—	58,088	—	—	—	—	—	91,714	11,232	30,246	194,235
Leases	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	1,627	—	—	—	—	—	17,127	1,523	1,790	22,162
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ²	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	264,141	0	0	264,141
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	25,250	25,250
Total	—	—	19,132	—	—	—	—	75,039	—	—	—	—	—	417,304	14,975	80,454	606,904
Petroleum Products																	
Refinery	41,398	4,386	45,784	993	42,175	6,433	22,109	71,710	9,969	79,912	50,247	4,597	1,726	146,451	13,927	64,828	342,700
Bulk Terminal	103,259	5,690	108,949	3,432	32,631	8,046	11,488	55,577	4,203	36,527	7,059	3,949	282	52,020	2,216	19,676	238,438
Pipeline	26,024	1,737	27,761	1,240	11,266	3,410	16,700	32,616	7,461	8,387	7,165	13,251	1,141	37,405	2,643	3,984	104,409
Natural Gas Processing Plant	441	532	973	0	2,481	196	20,310	22,988	4,809	25,575	9,935	4,136	705	45,160	228	486	69,815
Total	171,122	12,345	183,467	5,665	88,533	18,085	70,587	182,871	26,442	150,401	74,406	25,933	3,854	281,036	19,014	88,974	755,362
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																	
Refinery	4	0	4	0	26	24	185	235	98	583	116	1	29	827	8	28	1,102
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	40	51	484	575	151	41	0	112	61	365	166	35	1,141
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	33	37	0	14	15	1,081	1,110	410	3,698	377	30	11	4,526	49	21	5,743
Total	8	33	41	0	80	90	1,750	1,920	659	4,322	493	143	101	5,718	223	84	7,986
Unfractionated Stream																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	78	0	10	88	0	28	28	0	0	56	0	0	144
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	105	2	1,811	1,918	265	1,537	198	100	170	2,270	28	2	4,219
Total	0	0	0	0	183	2	1,821	2,006	265	1,565	226	100	170	2,326	28	2	4,363
Plant Condensate																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	11	160	0	96	0	267	0	0	271
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	870	355	49	7	17	1,298	0	0	1,301
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	6	35	26	13	8	1	83	4	0	93
Total	0	0	0	0	9	0	4	13	916	541	62	111	18	1,648	4	0	1,665
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	457	0	0	0	457	0	4	470
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	31	0	165	196	0	1,038	0	0	0	1,038	0	0	1,234
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	44	945	1,143	1,143	170	76	115	0	3	364	0	0	1,507
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	24	1	676	701	64	1,623	152	1	0	1,840	(s)	(s)	2,541
Total	0	0	0	0	106	946	995	2,049	234	3,194	267	1	3	3,699	(s)	4	5,752
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	54	0	54	0	95	0	1	96	0	7	491	0	0	498	1	0	649
Total	54	0	54	0	95	0	1	96	0	7	491	0	0	498	1	0	649
Propane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	453	4	457	2	922	16	219	1,159	179	455	811	4	4	1,453	128	122	3,319
Bulk Terminal	312	0	312	0	949	59	519	1,527	124	15,871	111	21	0	15,827	35	0	17,701
Pipeline	847	514	1,361	60	1,319	190	1,615	3,184	457	106	241	583	166	1,553	122	0	6,220
Natural Gas Processing Plant	397	496	893	0	2,167	164	13,701	16,032	2,486	5,717	5,861	3,807	193	18,064	108	207	35,303
Total	2,009	1,014	3,023	62	5,357	429	16,054	21,902	3,246	21,849	7,024	4,415	363	36,897	393	329	62,543

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mtn.		Dist. V West Coast
Butane for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	0	31	0	1	0	32	2	3
Total	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	0	31	0	1	0	32	2	3
Butane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	192	0	192	87	502	85	316	990	134	643	806	1	2	1,586	157	551	3,476
Bulk Terminal	245	0	245	0	249	0	691	940	72	3,853	0	0	0	3,925	0	0	5,110
Pipeline	10	155	165	0	887	0	754	1,641	986	33	5	75	83	1,182	117	0	3,105
Natural Gas Processing Plant	27	3	30	0	89	11	1,755	1,855	796	4,544	2,261	124	73	7,798	37	241	9,960
Total	474	158	632	87	1,727	96	3,516	5,426	1,988	9,073	3,072	200	158	14,491	311	792	21,651
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Other Uses																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	18	0	15	41	2	232	275
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	600	26	10	0	1	637	0	0	654
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	2	0	62	64	51	5	0	1	0	57	(s)	4	125
Total	0	0	0	0	11	0	80	91	651	39	28	1	16	735	2	236	1,064
Ethane-Propane Mixtures																	
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	181	3,423	0	0	0	3,604	0	0	3,605
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	66	0	486	552	467	85	2	0	105	659	157	0	1,368
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	830	830	207	5,557	0	1	228	5,992	0	0	6,822
Total	0	0	0	0	66	0	1,317	1,383	855	9,065	2	1	333	10,255	157	0	11,795
Isobutane																	
Refinery	7	1	8	63	149	26	199	437	92	225	502	11	5	835	40	38	1,358
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	72	0	13	85	56	1,545	0	0	0	1,601	0	0	1,686
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	420	0	143	563	118	36	0	52	56	262	43	0	868
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	1	2	0	56	3	389	448	212	1,702	1,070	44	30	3,058	1	12	3,519
Total	8	2	10	63	697	29	744	1,533	478	3,508	1,572	107	91	5,756	84	50	7,431
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	19	19	0	112	0	0	112	7	70	9	0	0	86	0	11	228
Total	0	19	19	0	112	0	0	112	7	70	9	0	0	86	0	11	228
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery																	
Naphthalene and Lighter	2,659	310	2,969	41	3,590	101	1,540	5,272	1,093	7,134	4,530	287	232	13,276	478	5,127	27,122
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	2,185	11	2,196	0	3,190	11	845	4,046	459	10,165	1,356	29	18	12,027	454	4,517	23,240
Heavy Gas Oils	6,397	389	6,786	69	3,728	222	2,904	6,923	1,206	8,803	6,921	441	74	17,445	1,785	11,488	44,427
Residuum	3,595	325	3,920	1	4,190	54	2,077	6,322	385	3,916	2,703	20	3	7,027	439	5,016	22,724
Total	14,836	1,035	15,871	111	14,698	388	7,366	22,563	3,143	30,018	15,510	777	327	49,775	3,156	26,148	117,513
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	5,455	183	5,638	29	5,137	537	2,136	7,839	1,294	8,890	7,578	116	177	18,055	1,867	7,485	40,884
Bulk Terminal	102	1	103	5	177	2	164	348	25	127	0	1	0	153	0	278	882
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	14	2	115	131	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	10	157
Total	5,557	184	5,741	34	5,328	541	2,415	8,318	1,335	9,017	7,578	117	177	18,224	1,867	7,773	41,923

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV			United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill.	Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.		PAD West Coast	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																			
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	6	106	36	63	123	0	0	0	222	0	143	471
Total	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	6	106	36	63	123	0	0	0	222	0	143	471
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																			
Refinery	4,952	384	5,336	86	5,205	1,107	3,263	9,661	1,768	8,813	5,974	561	173	17,289	2,241	7,241	41,768		
Bulk Terminal	34,951	2,684	37,635	1,726	15,565	3,329	4,379	24,999	2,197	5,220	1,820	2,221	136	11,594	1,237	8,761	84,226		
Pipeline	16,525	746	17,271	712	5,154	1,265	6,481	13,612	2,474	4,108	4,160	6,954	171	17,867	1,195	1,887	51,832		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12		
Total	56,440	3,814	60,254	2,524	25,924	5,701	14,123	48,272	6,439	18,141	11,954	9,736	480	46,750	4,673	17,889	177,898		
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																			
Refinery	2,237	246	2,483	62	2,738	645	1,936	5,381	940	4,173	3,459	463	123	9,158	1,475	2,905	21,402		
Bulk Terminal	17,479	1,282	18,761	894	7,684	1,808	2,528	12,914	1,039	3,143	822	1,091	85	6,180	758	4,516	43,129		
Pipeline	7,927	343	8,270	373	2,654	719	3,718	7,464	977	2,064	2,311	2,947	106	8,405	822	873	25,834		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12		
Total	27,655	1,871	29,526	1,329	13,076	3,172	8,182	25,759	2,956	9,380	6,592	4,501	314	23,743	3,055	8,294	90,377		
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																			
Refinery	2,715	138	2,853	24	2,457	462	1,327	4,280	828	4,640	2,515	98	50	8,131	764	4,328	20,356		
Bulk Terminal	17,466	1,402	18,868	832	7,854	1,521	1,849	12,066	1,158	2,077	998	1,130	51	5,414	479	4,245	41,072		
Pipeline	8,598	403	9,001	339	2,500	544	2,763	6,146	1,497	2,044	1,849	4,007	65	9,462	373	1,014	25,996		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	28,779	1,943	30,722	1,195	12,831	2,527	5,939	22,492	3,483	8,761	5,362	5,235	166	23,007	1,616	9,587	87,424		
Gasohol																			
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	10	
Bulk Terminal	6	0	6	0	17	0	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Total	6	0	6	0	17	0	2	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	37	
Finished Aviation Gasoline																			
Refinery	23	0	23	0	149	0	48	197	19	312	149	0	0	0	480	16	220	936	
Bulk Terminal	330	46	376	0	201	42	70	313	39	33	1	40	39	152	9	398	1,248		
Pipeline	28	0	28	0	0	0	56	56	26	1	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	111	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	80		
Total	381	46	427	0	350	42	174	566	164	346	150	40	39	739	25	618	2,375		
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																			
Refinery	279	137	416	0	380	71	358	809	168	694	390	123	213	1,588	198	871	3,882		
Bulk Terminal	8	0	8	3	75	38	220	336	191	21	0	45	0	257	16	102	719		
Pipeline	298	0	298	11	1	10	49	71	154	0	8	171	327	660	123	335	1,487		
Total	585	137	722	14	456	119	627	1,216	513	715	398	339	540	2,505	337	1,308	6,088		
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																			
Refinery	1,151	18	1,169	57	1,388	83	219	1,747	388	3,013	1,934	9	46	5,390	288	3,288	11,882		
Bulk Terminal	5,426	105	5,531	71	2,335	372	624	3,402	160	862	57	37	27	1,143	181	2,100	12,357		
Pipeline	2,147	65	2,212	95	1,032	117	1,754	2,998	478	1,122	522	1,741	24	3,887	154	504	9,755		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	8,724	188	8,912	223	4,755	572	2,597	8,147	1,026	4,997	2,513	1,787	97	10,420	623	5,892	33,994		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill.	Ky.	Minn., Wisc.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Kerosene																		
Refinery	98	122	220	0	548	26	364	938	31	1,062	454	13	73	1,633	21	163	2,975	
Bulk Terminal	2,927	299	3,226	230	887	33	19	1,169	8	496	89	20	0	613	25	42	5,075	
Pipeline	279	0	279	47	125	0	212	384	3	121	240	156	0	520	0	0	1,163	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	0	0	3	
Total	3,304	421	3,725	277	1,560	59	595	2,491	44	1,679	783	189	73	2,769	46	205	9,236	
Total Distillate Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	5,383	551	5,934	48	5,310	1,246	3,926	10,530	1,089	10,451	5,744	863	383	18,530	1,734	4,682	41,410	
Bulk Terminal	30,364	1,780	32,144	955	8,414	3,024	3,564	15,957	1,121	2,517	999	1,263	77	5,977	712	4,858	59,648	
Pipeline	5,890	257	6,147	315	2,083	830	4,370	7,598	422	2,246	1,785	3,400	127	7,980	566	1,199	23,490	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	2	
Total Distillate Fuel Oil	41,637	2,588	44,225	1,318	15,807	5,100	11,861	34,086	2,633	15,214	8,528	5,526	587	32,488	3,012	10,739	124,550	
Dist. Fuel Oils Less No. 4 Fuel Oil																		
Refinery	5,383	538	5,921	48	5,268	1,246	3,926	10,488	1,005	10,165	5,550	791	281	17,792	1,726	4,627	40,554	
Bulk Terminal	29,161	1,780	30,941	948	8,235	2,996	3,564	15,743	1,121	2,511	999	1,262	77	5,970	712	4,808	58,174	
Pipeline	5,890	257	6,147	315	2,083	830	4,370	7,598	422	2,246	1,785	3,400	127	7,980	566	1,199	23,490	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	2	
Total	40,434	2,575	43,009	1,311	15,586	5,072	11,861	33,830	2,549	14,922	8,334	5,453	485	31,743	3,004	10,634	122,220	
No. 4 Fuel Oil																		
Refinery	0	13	13	0	42	0	0	42	84	286	194	72	102	738	8	55	856	
Bulk Terminal	1,203	0	1,203	7	179	28	0	214	0	6	0	1	0	7	0	50	1,474	
Total	1,203	13	1,216	7	221	28	0	256	84	292	194	73	102	745	8	105	2,330	
Residual Fuel Oils																		
Refinery	3,648	274	3,922	57	2,329	462	481	3,329	401	5,457	5,420	315	76	11,669	483	7,372	26,775	
Bulk Terminal	24,175	60	24,235	178	1,265	186	696	2,325	19	1,796	3,560	59	0	5,434	0	1,765	33,759	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	14	15	
Total	27,823	334	28,157	235	3,594	648	1,177	5,654	420	7,254	8,980	374	76	17,104	483	9,151	60,549	
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																		
Refinery	122	0	122	0	66	0	57	123	125	1,026	528	7	0	1,686	0	281	2,212	
Total	122	0	122	0	66	0	57	123	125	1,026	528	7	0	1,686	0	281	2,212	
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																		
Refinery	6	137	143	0	204	0	1	205	148	877	302	31	0	1,358	0	87	1,793	
Total	6	137	143	0	204	0	1	205	148	877	302	31	0	1,358	0	87	1,793	
Special Naphthas																		
Refinery	17	48	65	0	191	0	159	350	18	1,055	73	119	0	1,265	4	299	1,983	
Bulk Terminal	934	75	1,009	51	177	14	0	242	0	0	0	25	0	25	0	49	1,325	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	153	0	0	153	
Total	951	123	1,074	51	368	14	159	592	171	1,055	73	144	0	1,443	4	348	3,461	
Lubricants																		
Refinery	96	371	467	0	79	0	83	162	0	260	70	0	0	330	2	49	1,010	
Bright Stock	598	324	922	0	606	0	511	1,117	0	1,910	1,008	77	0	2,995	66	577	5,677	
Neutral	674	155	829	0	151	0	159	310	29	2,136	302	136	0	2,603	9	99	3,850	
Other	1,077	222	1,299	13	457	19	88	577	10	25	187	72	3	297	1	705	2,879	
Bulk Terminals																		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, June 30, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II						PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast	
Lubricants																	
Total	2,445	1,072	3,517	13	1,293	19	841	2,166	39	4,331	1,567	285	3	6,225	78	1,430	13,416
Wax, Microcrystalline																	
Refinery	0	39	39	0	0	0	21	21	25	20	9	1	0	55	0	0	115
Total	0	39	39	0	0	0	21	21	25	20	9	1	0	55	0	0	115
Wax, Crystalline—Fully Refined																	
Refinery	20	31	51	0	62	0	23	85	0	56	186	0	0	242	2	36	416
Total	20	31	51	0	62	0	23	85	0	56	186	0	0	242	2	36	416
Wax, Crystalline—Other																	
Refinery	5	69	74	0	2	0	7	9	0	175	0	0	0	175	0	23	281
Total	5	69	74	0	2	0	7	9	0	175	0	0	0	175	0	23	281
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	788	0	788	0	432	238	252	922	0	108	605	173	0	886	498	2,362	5,456
Total	788	0	788	0	432	238	252	922	0	108	605	173	0	886	498	2,362	5,456
Asphalt																	
Refinery	2,095	444	2,539	452	3,198	2,086	1,730	7,466	704	532	966	1,100	202	3,504	3,001	2,243	18,753
Bulk Terminal	2,384	418	2,802	200	1,742	924	251	3,117	0	0	222	122	0	344	0	568	6,831
Total	4,479	862	5,341	652	4,940	3,010	1,981	10,583	704	532	1,188	1,222	202	3,848	3,001	2,811	25,584
Road Oil																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	50	0	7	57	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	63
Total	0	0	0	0	50	0	7	57	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	63
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	442	40	482	1	71	20	12	104	62	345	169	60	1	637	0	169	1,392
Bulk Terminal	24	0	24	0	26	4	3	33	0	0	13	23	0	36	0	50	143
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	2	0	0	0	71	0	0	71
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	3	47	1,166	1	21	(s)	1,236	1	0	1,240
Total	466	40	506	1	99	24	15	140	178	1,513	183	104	1	1,980	1	219	2,846
Total Stocks, All Oils	—	—	202,599	—	—	—	—	257,910	—	—	—	—	—	698,340	33,989	169,428	1,362,266

1 Crude oil data are not collected by refinery district.

2 Includes 33804 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable.

Table 25. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	I	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	422	1,481	0	0	0	0	0	3,391	15,383
Petroleum Products	8,559	736	2,650	5,532	2,262	83,082	20,819	9	3,068	1,072	0	1,103	1,128	908	0
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	33	746	1,578	51	1,085	4,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	244	0	0	0	0	388	0	181	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,264	108	1,134	1,912	1,283	51,482	7,760	0	1,275	525	0	774	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,570	0	430	1,022	732	24,089	3,767	0	525	350	0	523	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,694	108	704	890	551	27,393	3,993	0	750	175	0	251	0	0	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	9	0	0	0	20	216	166	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	152	0	0	58	0	848	2	0	178	0	0	98	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	115	0	34	100	703	7,213	1,516	0	337	4	0	72	0	0	0
Kerosene	71	0	0	0	0	331	106	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,845	122	195	535	205	17,490	4,158	0	360	264	0	159	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	1,845	122	195	535	205	17,467	4,158	0	360	264	0	159	0	0	0
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	139	995	0	2,638	48	0	356	0	0	1,128	809	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro															
Feedstock	63	165	38	54	0	86	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	15	0	0	420	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	40	49	55	21	0	763	108	9	324	0	0	0	0	59	0
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	139	0	0	349	291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	15	155	0	0	116	123	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	40
Total All Products	8,559	736	2,650	5,532	2,262	83,504	22,300	9	3,068	1,072	0	1,103	4,519	16,291	0

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to				From IV to			
	II	I	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	V	II	III	IV	V
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane ..	0	0	279	0	0	0	948	0	0	279	0	0	0
Unfractionated Steam ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases ..	0	746	1,578	51	942	4,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components ..	0	0	0	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline ..	5,045	1,044	1,912	1,283	41,746	6,835	0	0	933	525	0	0	774
Finished Lead Motor Gasoline ..	2,842	396	1,022	732	19,998	3,214	0	0	525	350	0	0	523
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline ..	2,203	648	890	551	21,748	3,621	0	0	408	175	0	0	251
Gasohol ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline ..	9	0	0	20	34	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel ..	0	0	58	0	344	2	0	0	176	0	0	0	98
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel ..	95	0	100	703	4,678	1,346	0	0	120	4	0	0	72
Kerosene ..	6	0	0	0	204	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil ..	1,221	159	535	205	14,088	3,689	0	0	360	264	0	0	159
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4 ..	1,221	159	535	205	14,088	3,689	0	0	360	264	0	0	159
No. 4 Fuel Oil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products ..	0	155	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ..	6,376	2,104	4,462	2,262	62,036	18,181	0	0	1,589	1,072	0	0	1,103

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to				From V to			
	II	III	I	III	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	III	III
Crude Oil ..	0	0	0	0	422	0	422	0	1,481	0	3,391	15,383	
Petroleum Products ..	2,183	736	546	1,070	21,046	1,185	2,948	16,913	2,638	1,479	1,128	908	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases ..	0	33	0	0	143	0	0	143	9	0	0	0	
Unfinished Oils ..	0	244	0	0	45	0	25	20	388	181	0	0	
Finished Motor Gasoline ..	1,219	108	90	0	9,736	392	693	8,651	925	342	0	0	
Finished Aviation Gasoline ..	0	0	0	0	182	21	76	85	44	10	0	0	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel ..	152	0	0	0	504	10	0	494	0	2	0	0	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel ..	20	0	34	0	2,535	390	401	1,744	170	217	0	0	
Kerosene ..	65	0	0	0	127	42	85	0	0	2	0	0	
Distillate Fuel Oil ..	624	122	36	0	3,402	244	546	2,612	469	0	0	0	
Residual Fuel Oil ..	0	0	139	995	2,636	0	213	2,425	46	356	1,128	809	
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use ..	63	165	38	54	86	0	50	36	25	0	0	0	
Special Naphthas ..	0	0	15	21	420	63	271	86	122	0	0	0	
Lubricants ..	40	49	55	0	763	7	517	239	108	324	0	59	
Wax ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Asphalt and Road Oil ..	0	0	139	0	349	0	8	341	291	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous Products ..	0	15	0	0	116	16	63	37	39	45	0	40	
Total ..	2,183	736	546	1,070	21,463	1,185	3,370	16,913	4,119	1,479	4,519	16,291	

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 2a. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V	
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	3,813	0	3,813	1,481	0	1,481	15,383	1,903	13,480	0	0	0	18,774	-18,774
Petroleum Products	86,860	9,411	77,449	30,450	10,457	19,993	7,176	106,978	-99,802	2,271	2,175	96	2,036	2,264
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	1,227	279	948	279	948	-669	0	279	-279	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,831	33	1,798	4,473	2,375	2,098	1,611	5,558	-3,947	51	0	51	0	0
Unfinished Oils	45	244	-199	388	0	388	244	614	-370	0	0	0	0	181
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	585	0	585	0	585	-585	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	52,616	6,488	46,128	14,549	4,329	10,220	2,020	60,517	-58,497	1,283	1,299	-16	0	2,165
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	24,519	3,570	20,949	7,687	2,184	5,503	1,022	28,381	-27,359	732	873	-141	0	1,048
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	28,097	2,918	25,179	6,862	2,145	4,717	998	32,136	-31,138	551	426	125	0	1,117
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	216	9	207	175	20	155	0	392	-392	20	0	20	0	10
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	848	152	696	154	58	96	58	1,028	-970	0	98	-98	0	276
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7,247	115	7,132	1,635	837	798	100	9,066	-8,966	703	76	627	0	409
Kerosene	331	71	260	177	0	177	0	439	-439	0	0	0	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,685	1,967	15,718	6,267	935	5,332	657	22,008	-21,351	205	423	-218	0	519
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	17,682	1,967	15,695	6,267	935	5,332	657	21,985	-21,328	205	423	-218	0	519
No. 4 Fuel Oil	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	23	-23	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	3,905	0	3,905	48	1,147	-1,099	1,804	3,042	-1,238	0	0	0	1,937	-1,568
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro														
Feedstock Use	124	228	-104	88	92	-4	219	111	108	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	435	0	435	122	15	107	0	542	-542	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	818	89	729	148	76	72	129	1,204	-1,075	9	0	9	59	265
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	488	0	488	291	139	152	0	640	-640	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	271	15	256	123	155	-32	55	284	-229	0	0	0	40	5
Total All Products	90,673	9,411	81,262	31,931	10,457	21,474	22,559	108,881	-86,322	2,271	2,175	96	20,810	-16,510

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29, Production of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		PAD Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	7	7	0	36	0	0	0	36	-1	344	-251	60	170	322	29	41	435
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	242	-24	2	0	220	0	0	226
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-22	0	0	0	0	-22	29	0	7
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	102	0	3	170	277	0	4	281
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	19	0	6	29
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	33	0	0	-227	55	0	-172	0	31	-108
Residual Fuel Oil	3,725	257	3,982	74	2,264	326	641	3,305	808	6,295	7,457	454	112	15,126	306	9,596	32,315	
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	429	19	448	0	0	0	0	0	107	190	20	103	52	472	-2	196	1,114	
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	268	160	428	0	27	0	86	113	64	142	30	104	0	340	101	779	1,761	
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,835	0	1,835	74	1,079	0	367	1,520	436	1,671	1,219	168	8	3,502	30	1,334	8,221	
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	170	78	248	0	677	174	158	1,009	189	809	788	13	3	1,802	84	6,945	10,088	
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	1,023	0	1,023	0	481	152	30	663	12	3,483	5,400	66	49	9,010	93	342	11,131	

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on page 1.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Stocks of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mt.		PAD Dist. V West Coast
No. 4 Fuel Oil – 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	9	9	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	9	46	2	0	57	0	69
Bulk Terminal	445	0	445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	7	0	452
Total	445	9	454	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	15	46	3	0	64	0	521
No.4 Fuel Oil – 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	47	0	1	0	0	48	8	74
Bulk Terminal	63	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
Total	63	0	63	0	3	0	0	3	47	0	1	0	0	0	48	8	137
No. 4 Fuel Oil – 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	26	277	0	2	102	407	0	434
Bulk Terminal	262	0	262	0	178	28	0	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	468
Total	262	0	262	0	189	28	0	217	26	277	0	2	102	407	0	16	902
No. 4 Fuel Oil – 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	37	0	0	48	0	55
Bulk Terminal	345	0	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	395
Total	345	4	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	37	0	0	48	53	450
No.4 Fuel Oil – Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	110	68	0	178	0	224
Bulk Terminal	88	0	88	7	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
Total	88	0	88	7	26	0	0	33	0	0	0	110	68	0	178	0	320
Residual Fuel Oil – 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	307	31	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	128	29	22	17	297	116	599
Bulk Terminal	3,572	0	3,572	0	23	0	0	23	0	11	1,392	29	0	1,432	0	14	5,041
Total	3,879	31	3,910	0	23	0	0	23	101	139	1,421	51	17	1,729	116	613	6,391
Residual Fuel Oil – 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	486	34	520	0	112	3	5	120	48	433	14	93	0	588	32	1,016	2,276
Bulk Terminal	1,421	0	1,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	290	0	0	291	0	0	1,712
Total	1,907	34	1,941	0	112	3	5	120	48	434	304	93	0	879	32	1,016	3,988
Residual Fuel Oil – 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,687	0	1,687	57	1,158	0	207	1,422	147	1,476	1,644	121	8	3,396	10	559	7,074
Bulk Terminal	5,825	37	5,862	142	716	14	108	980	19	345	406	0	0	770	0	135	7,747
Total	7,512	37	7,549	199	1,874	14	315	2,402	166	1,821	2,050	121	8	4,166	10	694	14,821
Residual Fuel Oil – 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	598	209	807	0	450	269	163	882	93	799	821	6	1	1,720	109	4,857	8,375
Bulk Terminal	3,021	23	3,044	36	345	105	462	948	0	227	320	0	0	547	0	1,331	5,870
Total	3,619	232	3,851	36	795	374	625	1,830	93	1,026	1,141	6	1	2,267	109	6,188	14,245
Residual Fuel Oil – Greater than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	570	0	570	0	609	190	106	905	12	2,621	2,912	73	50	5,668	216	341	7,700
Bulk Terminal	10,336	0	10,336	0	181	67	126	374	0	1,212	1,152	30	0	2,394	0	285	13,389
Total	10,906	0	10,906	0	790	257	232	1,279	12	3,833	4,064	103	50	8,062	216	626	21,089
Residual Fuel Oil – Sulfur Content Not Specified																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	14	15
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	14	15

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil						Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	
Arab OPEC							
Algeria	1,326	0	0	0	0	0	1,326
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,326	0	0	0	10	0	1,336
Other OPEC							
Ecuador	0	0	0	353	0	0	353
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	227	0	0	0	0	227
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	762	0	0	540	4,121	0	5,422
Subtotal Other OPEC	762	227	0	893	4,121	0	6,002
Other							
Angola	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Australia	214	0	52	0	0	0	265
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	506	0	506
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	330	0	311	0	0	0	641
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2	0	426	0	93	0	957
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1,014	0	1,014
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	51	40	3,201	0	3,292
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	770	0	2	0	772
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	644	0	644
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	483	0	0	483
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,038	547	535	0	2,120
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere							
Hemisphere	0	235	308	0	2	0	545
Other Eastern Hemisphere	577	127	0	1	0	0	704
Subtotal Other	1,123	370	2,955	1,506	5,997	0	11,951
Total Imports	3,211	596	2,955	2,399	10,127	0	19,289

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, June 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

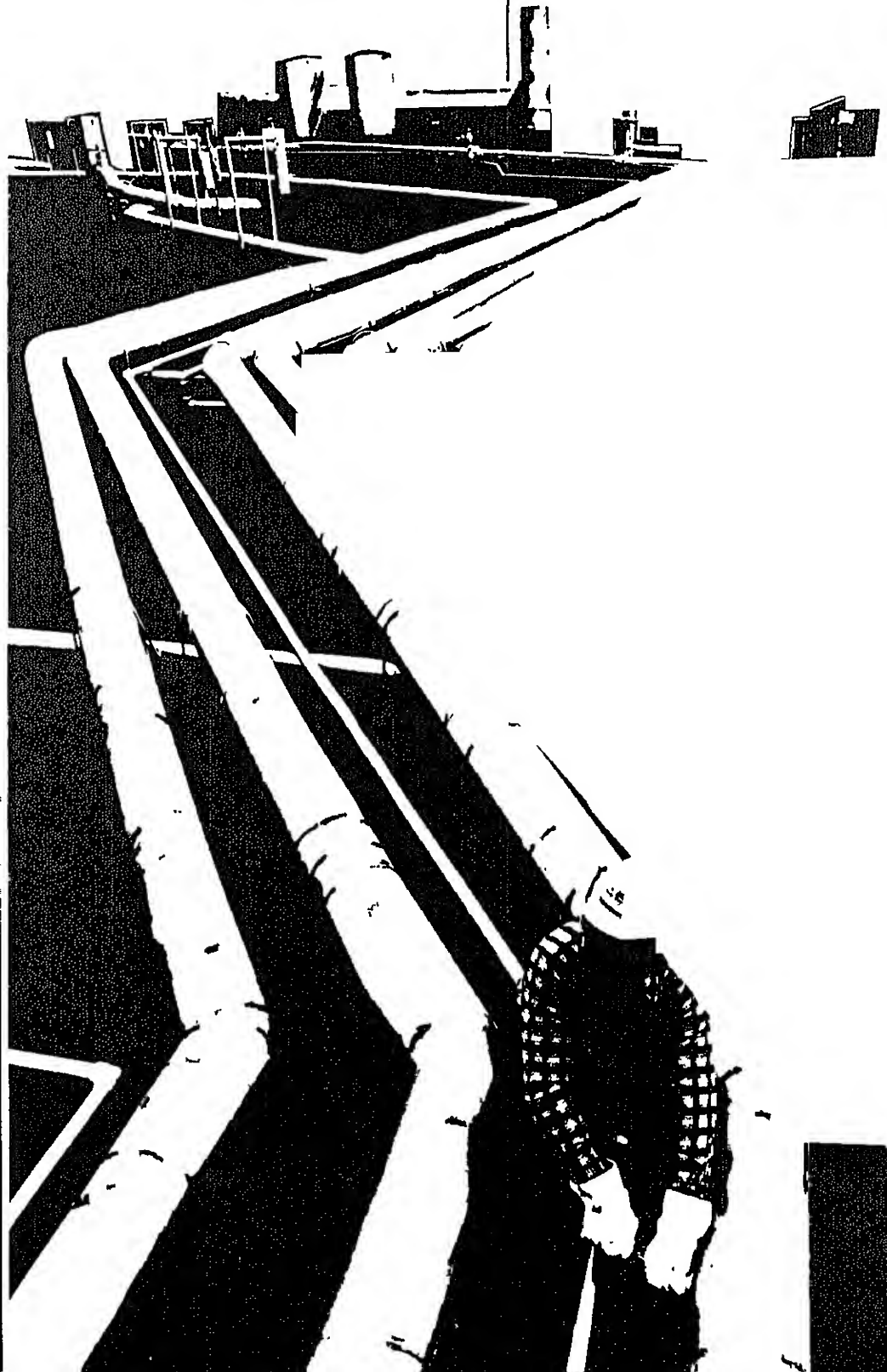
State	Residual Fuel Oil						Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	
PAD District I	1,717	235	2,448	1,703	6,588	0	12,692
Florida	0	0	352	193	1,376	0	1,921
Georgia	0	0	0	0	80	0	80
Maine	0	0	0	0	915	0	915
Maryland	0	0	112	0	456	0	568
Massachusetts	0	0	0	330	1,235	0	1,566
New Jersey	74	0	545	0	548	0	1,167
New York	1,643	235	923	1,140	686	0	4,627
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	258	0	258
Pennsylvania	0	0	371	0	252	0	622
Virginia	0	0	146	40	782	0	968
PAD District II	0	0	243	52	3	0	298
Michigan	0	0	243	0	0	0	243
North Dakota	0	0	0	52	3	0	55
PAD District III	1,114	0	264	643	3,343	0	5,365
Louisiana	183	0	264	483	2,106	0	3,036
Texas	931	0	0	160	1,238	0	2,329
PAD District IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAD District V	379	361	0	1	193	0	934
California	379	0	0	0	193	0	572
Hawaii	(s)	361	0	1	0	0	362
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All PAD Districts	3,211	596	2,955	2,399	10,127	0	19,289

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus hydroxyl group, $\text{CH}(\text{CH})_n\text{-OH}$. "Alcohol" includes ethanol and methanol.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor is 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines as given in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10} . It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

- **Normal Butane**—A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1°F . This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

- **Other Butanes**—All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane-propane. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8 , recovered from refinery processes. It is reported in the "Butane" category.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D 388.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate is included. Drips are also included, but topped crude (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

- **Domestic**—Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331. Hydrocarbons such as shale oil and tar sand oil are included.

- **Foreign**—Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on- and off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils, No. 1 and No. 2 diesel fuel oils, and No. 4 fuel oil.

- **No. 1 Fuel Oil**—A light distillate fuel oil intended for vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F. at the 10-percent point and 550° F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.
- **No. 2 Fuel Oil**—A distillate fuel oil for domestic heating for use in atomizing-type burners or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540° and 640° F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.
- **No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils**—Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D 975:
 1. **No. 1-D**—A volatile distillate fuel oil in the 400° to 550° F. boiling range for engines in service requiring frequent speed and load changes. Type C-B diesel fuel, which is used for city buses and similar operations, is included.
 2. **No. 2-D**—A distillate fuel oil of lower volatility in the 540° to 640° F. boiling range for engines in industrial and heavy mobile service. Type R-R diesel fuel for railroad compression-ignition engines and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks are included.
- **No. 4 Fuel Oil**—A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_6 , extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any product containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted for natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_4 , recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Ethane" category.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Gas Well Gas. Natural gas produced from gas wells. Such gas may be either associated gas or non-associated gas.

- **Associated Gas**—Free natural gas in immediate contact, but not in solution, with crude oil in the reservoir.
- **Non-Associated Gas**—Free natural gas not in contact with, nor dissolved in, crude oil in the reservoir.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. "Imported crude oil burned as fuel" includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isobutane. A saturated branch-chain isomer of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Isopentane. A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12} , obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300° and 550° F., that has a flash point higher than 100° F. by ASTM Method D 56, that has a gravity range from 40° to 46° API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150° to 175° F. It is a clean-burning product suitable for use as illuminant when burned in wick lamps. Includes grades of kerosene called range oil having properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43° API and having a maximum end-point of 625° F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7° API, a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400° F., and an end-point of 572° F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-5 and JP-8). It is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Lease Separator. A surface facility used for separating casinghead gas from produced crude oil and water and separating gas from that portion of associated gas and non-associated gas that liquefies at the temperature and pressure conditions of the separator.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids. Formerly called "Liquefied Gases."

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as petrochemical feedstocks and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks, other uses, or both.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories reported are:

- **Bright Stock**—A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.
- **Neutral**—A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 55 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100° F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.
- **Other**—A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere. "Miscellaneous products" include petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and other finished products.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range that will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition

engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D 439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122° to 158° F. at the 10-percent point to 365° to 374° F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

- **Finished Leaded Gasoline**—Contains more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.
- **Finished Unleaded Gasoline**—Contains up to 0.05 grams of lead per gallon and 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.
- **Gasohol**—A blend of alcohol and finished motor gasoline that is no more than 90 percent of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded as described above) and no less than 10 percent or more alcohol (ethanol or methanol).

Motor Gasoline (Total). Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8° API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. This category excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels, which are included in the "Miscellaneous Products" category.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have been processed through lease separators or natural gas field facilities. The facility also controls the quality of natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Producers Association.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and-exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria,, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and

grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, or environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 4 days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal, tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-less than 400° F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400° F. end-point."

- **Naphtha less than 400° F. end-point**—A naphtha with an end point of less than 400° F. and that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.
- **Other oils over 400° F. end-point**—Oils with an end point over 400° F. and that are reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

- **Marketable Coke**—Those grades of coke that are produced in delayed or fluid cokers and which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.
- **Catalyst Coke**—In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon which is used as fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, ethane liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. "Primary Stocks" excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_8 , extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock. Propane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835, Gas Processors Association for commercial and HD-5 propane, and ASTM Specification for special duty propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_3H_6 , recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Propane" category.

Residual Fuel Oil. Topped crude of refinery operations. "Residual Fuel Oil" includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D 396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C; Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2; Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oils, used as a dust palliative and surface treatment of roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades; from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, and solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90° to 220° F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D 484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam that is purchased for use by a refinery that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and refinery fuel use.

- **Petrochemical Feedstock Use**—Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

- **Fuel Use**—All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Stream. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas plant liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is a light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades reported are microcrystalline, crystalline—fully refined, and crystalline—other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

- **Microcrystalline Wax**—Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

 - Penetration at 77° F. (D-1321)—60 maximum.

 - Viscosity at 210° F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS)

 - (D-88)—60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150

 - SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum.

 - Oil content (D-721)—5 percent minimum.

- **Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax**—A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

 - Viscosity at 210° F.

 - (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.

 - Oil Content (D-721)—0.5 percent maximum.

 - Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

- **Crystalline-Other Wax**—A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

 - Viscosity at 210° F. (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.

 - Oil Content (D-721)—0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and P Districts

PAD District

Refining District

East Coast—District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1—The State of West Virginia, those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Appalachian #2—The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky—The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota—The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri—The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

Texas Inland—The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast—The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast—The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

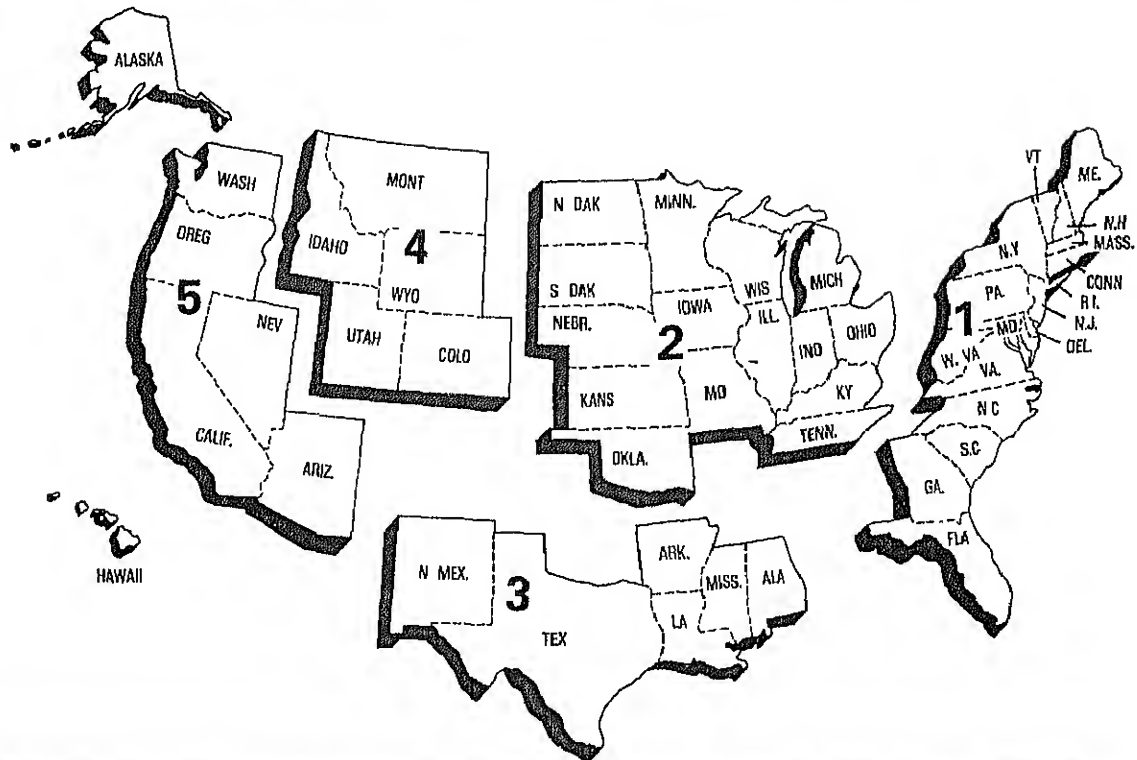
North Louisiana—Arkansas—The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico—The State of New Mexico.

Rocky Mountain—The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

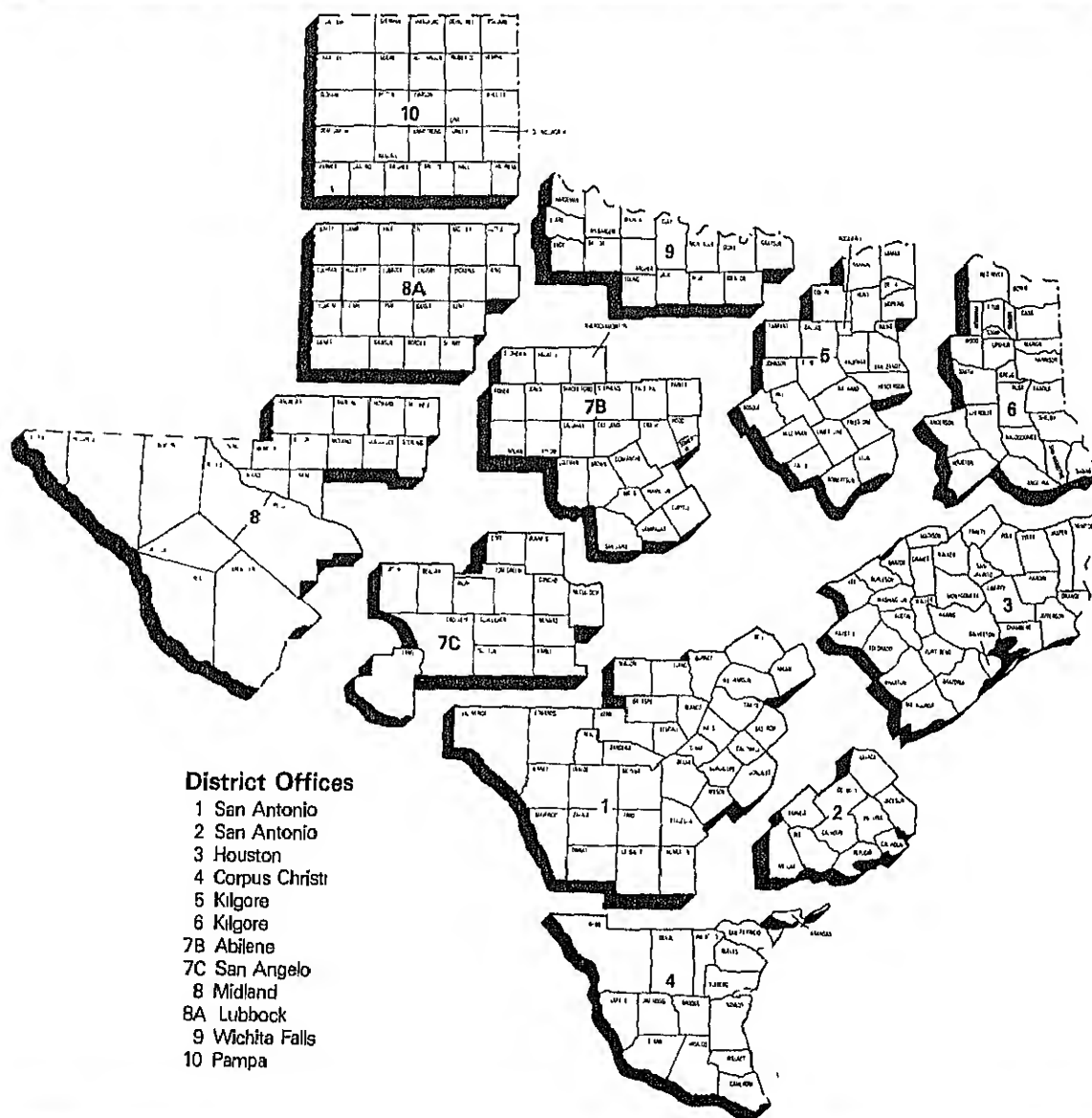
West Coast—The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



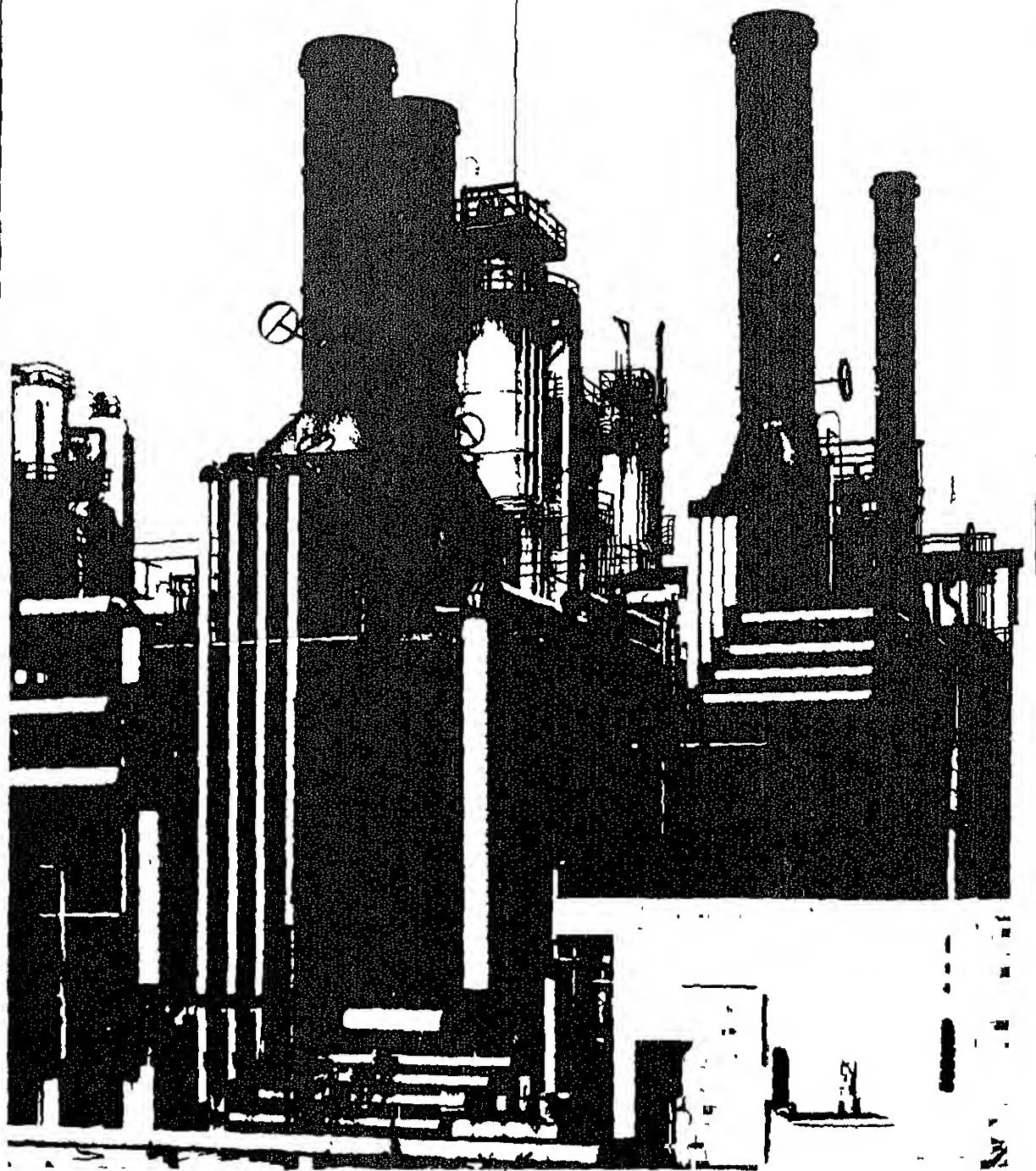
Bureau of Mines Refining Districts





- 1 San Antonio
- 2 San Antonio
- 3 Houston
- 4 Corpus Christi
- 5 Kilgore
- 6 Kilgore
- 7B Abilene
- 7C San Angelo
- 8 Midland
- 8A Lubbock
- 9 Wichita Falls
- 10 Pampa

Explanatory Notes



Explanatory Notes

Note 1.1 EIA-64: Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

Background

The EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report" evolved from a survey designed and conducted by the United States Geological Survey beginning in 1911. This form collects data on the production and storage of natural gas plant liquids at natural gas processing plants and fractionators.

Description of Survey

Universe

The universe includes all operators of facilities designed to: (1) extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas streams (natural gas processing plants); (2) separate a combined products liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e. propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators); or (3) store the liquid hydrocarbon output of plants and fractionators.

The mailing list is automated. It is maintained by matching periodically with the *LP Gas Almanac* listings (including supplements) and the *Oil and Gas Journal* Processing Plant Survey listings, and by making changes reported by the respondents.

Information Collected

The data are submitted monthly by facility and include all products that the company controls through possession, regardless of ownership. The main items of information collected by the EIA-64 are shown by the example of the form presented below.

Collection Methods

Completed reports are required to be postmarked 20 days following the last day of the report month. Follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication of the aggregated data.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. The value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production, receipts, plant fuel use, and losses. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

The initial response rate averages 85 percent, with a final response averaging 98 percent as a result of telephone follow-up procedures.

Data Processing

Upon receipt, the reports are reviewed for identification section omissions, duplicate submissions, and identification information changes. The data are then entered and edited. The edit program includes checks for invalid data entry codes, range checks for current-month to previous-month changes (absolute and relative), arithmetic calculation errors, line balancing errors, etc. Telephone calls are made to respondents to resolve questions.

Note 1.2 EIA-87, 88, 89 and 90: Joint Petroleum Reporting System

Background

The Joint Petroleum Reporting System (JPRS) comprises four surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA-87); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA-88); the "Pipeline Products Report" (EIA-89); and the

"Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-90). This group of forms collects data on petroleum refinery operations and on storage of crude oil and petroleum products. The origins of JPRS lie in the voluntary petroleum reporting systems instituted by the Bureau of Mines (BOM) soon after it was established as a part of the Department of the Interior in May 1910.

Description of Survey

Universe

The respondent universe of each JPRS survey is defined as follows:

EIA-87: All petroleum refineries and plants producing finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam.

EIA-88: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline regardless of ownership of the material.

EIA-89: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

EIA-90: Crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (in excess of 1,000 barrels), regardless of ownership in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The list of respondents is kept current by checking for new respondents in the *Oil and Gas Journal* weekly magazine; newspaper articles; the Office of Resource Applications publication "Trends in Refinery Capacity & Utilization;" the Office of Refinery Operations (ERA) list of U.S. Refiners; and the annual survey EIA-177 "Capacity of Petroleum Refineries."

Information Collected

The main items of information collected by EIA-87, are shown by the example presented below. The EIA-88 and EIA-89 collect data on petroleum product stocks. The EIA-90 collects data on crude oil stocks and crude oil used directly as fuel.

Collection Methods

The data for the JPRS surveys are collected on a monthly basis. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication deadline. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For these companies, the previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. The value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production receipts, and losses. In the event that previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates if necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rate of the JPRS respondents is over 90 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Thirty calendar days after the report month, data for companies that still fail to file the form are estimated based on prior month's data. Names of companies that fail to file for two consecutive months are forwarded to DOE for further noncompliance action. Final response rate is 100 percent.

SECTION 6. REFINERY STOCKS, RECEIPTS, INPUTS, PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES
(Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons)

ITEM DESCRIPTION	PRO DUCT CODE	STOCKS BEGINNING OF MONTH A	RECEIPTS DURING MONTH B	INPUTS DURING MONTH C	PRODUCTION DURING MONTH D	SHIPMENTS DURING MONTH E	REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES DURING MONTH F	STOCKS END OF MONTH G
Crude oil (incl. lease condensate) Total (sum of codes 010 and 020)	050				X			
Domestic (incl. Alaskan)	010	X		X	X	X	X	X
Foreign	020	X		X	X	X	X	X
Alaskan	011	X		X	X	X	X	X
Products of natural gas proc. plants								
Ethane	110				X			
Propane	231				X			
Ethane-propane mixtures	241				X			
Isobutane	233				X			
Normal butane	235				X			
Other butanes	236				X			
Butane-propane mixtures	234				X			
Natural gasoline and isopentane	220				X			
Plant condensate	210				X			
Unfractionated stream	227				X			
Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen								
	090				X			
Alcohol	091				X			
Unfinished oils	012							
Gasoline								
Finished leaded, motor	132							
Finished unleaded, motor	133							
Blending components, motor	134							
Gasohol	135							
Finished aviation	111							
Blending components aviation	112							
Special naphthas (solvents)	061							
Jet fuel								
Naphtha type	211							
Kerosene type	213							
Kerosene (incl. range oil)	311							
Distillate fuel oil Less No. 4	412							
No. 4 fuel oil	414							
Residual fuel oil	511							
Lubricating oils								
Bright stock	853							
Neutral	855							
Other	859							
Asphalt	900							
Wax								
Microcrystalline	061							
Crystalline fully refined	071							
Crystalline other	081							
Petroleum coke								
Marketable	021							
Catalyst	022							
Road oil	031							
Still gas								
Petrochemical feedstock use	042							
Other use	044							
Ethane and/or ethylene								
Petrochemical feedstock use	612							
Other use	652							
Propane and/or propylene								
Petrochemical feedstock use	613							
Other use	653							
Butane and/or butylene								
Petrochemical feedstock use	614							
Other use	654							
Butane-propane mixtures								
Petrochemical feedstock use	616							
Other use	656							
Isobutane petrochemical feedstock use	615							
Naphtha—less than 400° end point								
Petrochemical feedstock use	822							
Other oils—over 400° end point								
Petrochemical feedstock use	824							
Other finished products								
Non-fuel use	097							
Fuel Use	098							
Overage (inputs) or shortage (production)	911	X	X			X	X	X
TOTAL	999	X	X			X	X	X

Note 1.3 EIA-161, 162, 163, 164 and 165: Weekly Petroleum Reporting System

Background

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises five surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA-161); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA-162); the "Pipeline Product Stock Report" (EIA-163); the "Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-164); and the "Imports Report" (EIA-165).

The EIA weekly reporting system was designed to collect data similar to those collected under the monthly Joint Petroleum Reporting System (JPRS) (See Note 1.2). In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-161 through EIA-164, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-165, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data from the JPRS are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Description of Survey

Universe

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly in either the JPRS system or the ERA-60 system (for imports). All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The sampling frame for each weekly survey is defined as follows:

EIA-161: Uses the EIA-87 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline.

EIA-162: Uses the EIA-88 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

EIA-163: Based on the EIA-89 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that only transport natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-163 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included.

EIA-164: Uses the EIA-90 universe, which consists of all trunk pipeline companies in the United States and its territories which transport crude oil, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, all terminal operators, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil.

EIA-165: Uses the ERA-60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for the previous time period.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms and terminal operating companies must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report period, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Formula and Calculations

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, ratio estimates of the weekly totals are calculated from the reported data.

First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in that region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s .) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s .) Finally, let M_t be the sum of the most recent month's data for the product as reported by *all* companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies is given by.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \circ W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Under such conditions, the ratio method is known to result in large errors. Hence, a number of other procedures for estimating weekly imports were considered. The average ratio method was selected for estimating imports because it produces estimates that were close to benchmark values computed from monthly data. Estimates are obtained using the ratio method, but with each company in turn omitted from the sample. These estimates are then averaged to obtain the average ratio estimate.

Imputing Missing Data

The ratio method of estimation automatically imputes for nonresponse. Data from companies that do not respond are excluded from both the weekly and the monthly totals for the sampled companies.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA-161; 75 percent for the EIA-162; 95 percent for the EIA-163; 80 percent for the EIA-164; and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-165. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Note 1.4 EIA-170: Tanker and Barge Shipments of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between Districts

Background

The EIA-170 survey collects data for calculation of monthly petroleum supply and disposition figures on U.S. and PAD District levels.

Instrument and Design

This form is designed to collect data on total movements by tanker and barge of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal, by shipping State and receiving State.

Universe

The respondent universe of the EIA-170 consists of all known companies and plants that have custody crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are currently about 60 respondents.

Collection Methods

Survey data are collected by mail every month. The filing deadline is the 20th calendar day of the month following the report period. The response rate as of the filing deadline is about 98 percent. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. All responses are processed each month before release of the data for publication.

Note 1.5 ERA-60: Reports of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico

Background

The "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico" (ERA-60) survey was designed by the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy to collect data on port of entry, country of origin, destination, and quantity of imported crude oil and petroleum products, as well as sulfur content and API gravity. All licensed importers and importers of record are required to report. The "Shipments of Refined Products from Puerto Rico to the United States" (P-133-M-O) survey was designed to collect data on imports to the United States that are not covered by the ERA-60.

Universe

The monthly submission of Form ERA-60 and P-133-M-O is required by all licensed importers and importers of record into the United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 750 firms as of June 30, 1981. The respondent universe for these surveys is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

Collection Methods

The survey data are collected by mail each month. It is mandatory for each respondent to file the ERA-60/P-133-M-O by the 15th working day of the month following the reporting period. Resubmissions are received frequently and are processed when received.

Response Rates

In December 1980, the survey had a response rate of 92 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 640 at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard followup of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. Response rate is generally 98-99% by the time the data are first published. Revised publications are not generated as standard operating procedure. The ERA-60 file is never closed; resubmissions are constantly received and processed.

Note 1.6 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Tabulations

The foreign trade statistics program, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, involves compilation and dissemination of a large body of data relating to the imports and exports of the United States.

Import Statistics

e

...statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an intransit movement.
2. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; shipments between any of these outlying areas; and imports into U.S. possessions from foreign countries.
3. U.S. merchandise returned by U.S. Armed Forces for their own use.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501- 7505).

Imported petroleum is reported as "Imports for Consumption." Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; between any of these outlying areas; and shipments from U.S. Possessions to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carrier engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Shipper's Export Declarations are required to be filed with Customs officials, except when qualified exporters have been authorized to submit data in the form of magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations directly to the Bureau of the Census.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as when exported.

Note 2 Estimation

The geographic coverage of all estimates is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Note 2.1 Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, stock withdrawal or addition, crude oil used directly, and losses.

Field Production is the sum of crude oil (including lease condensate) production, natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. Reports of crude oil production from each of the 31 producing States are not received until several months after the other components of petroleum supply described in Explanatory Note 2.1 are available for publication. For an explanation of the crude oil estimation procedure used until the State reports are complete, see Explanatory Note 2.2.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operation Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery production is also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey descriptions and other detail. It should also be noted that refineries do not report production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico," and Form P-133-M-O, "Shipments of Refined Products (including unfinished oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States." In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), where Census data show a much higher level of imports than Energy Information Administration data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and because LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that only import LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Imports are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-166, "Imports Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.3, 1.5, and 1.6 for survey descriptions and other detail.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and reduce petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 2.4.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawal or addition, less crude used directly and losses. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports and refinery input.

Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A negative result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used. This calculation is performed for crude oil to ensure that product supplied for crude oil is always zero.

Crude Oil Used Directly and Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, crude oil burned at refineries, and crude oil burned on leases. Crude oil losses and consumption at refineries are reported on Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Crude oil burned on leases is reported on Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil burned on leases is divided into two categories: crude burned as residual fuel oil and crude burned as distillate fuel oil. Crude burned on leases appears as a negative supply to crude oil (a reduction in crude oil supplies) and as a positive supply to residual and distillate fuel oil (an increase to these supplies).

Note 2.2: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the individual State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. In addition, the U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of six State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The six States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historic annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 3 to 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the actual values are available for this publication. In order to provide more timely crude oil production estimates, the Department of Energy has established a series of statistical models that forecast the volume of crude oil production based on the historical production patterns. The models use Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) to analyze series of monthly crude oil production values collected over several years.

In order to provide detailed crude oil production information on both the PAD District level and for the major producing States, the total United States crude oil production volume was separated into nine distinct groupings. The nine different time series are the monthly reported crude oil production volumes for: (1) all the States in PAD District 1; (2) all the States in PAD District 2; (3) Texas; (4) Louisiana; (5) the States in PAD District 3 excluding Texas and Louisiana; (6) all the States in PAD District 4; (7) Alaska; (8) California; and (9) the States in PAD District 5 excluding Alaska and California. Monthly data collected beginning in January 1973 are used for each of these time series.

A separate ARIMA model is identified for each time series. New model parameters are estimated monthly for each of these nine updated time series. Then, these ARIMA models are used to forecast crude oil production volumes for the month of interest. These values are then aggregated into PAI District and national totals. The forecasts made during 1981 had an average error of less than 0.1 percent compared to the monthly crude oil production volumes eventually reported by the States.

Note 2.3 Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are refinery input, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, NGPL and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published inputs of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components, equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production. Refinery inputs are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey description and other details.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM522 and EM594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-87.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, plus crude oil used directly and losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply. Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative when total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) misreporting or delayed reporting of data, and (3) for calculations on a PAD District basis, incomplete coverage of interdistrict movements data compiled to calculate net receipts.

Note 2.4 Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form 161, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-164, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on the Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report," Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-88, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-89, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers, or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-162, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-163, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." For survey descriptions and other details see Explanatory Notes 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3.

Note 2.5 Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquified petroleum gases and ethane, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from the most recent 3 year period from January through December or from July through June. This summary takes the form of an "average range" that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel and residual fuel) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the 2 weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of earlier of the 2 weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 2.2.

Note 3 Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

Early in 1981, the Energy Information Administration completed an assessment of the accuracy of principal petroleum supply data series. ¹This assessment concentrated on two methods of analysis:

- Comparisons between EIA's final annual estimates published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual (PSA)* and annual estimates from independent sources.

- Comparisons between EIA's final monthly estimates published in the *PSA* and EIA's earlier estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* (predecessor of the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*).

Selected excerpts from these comparisons are presented below.

Comparisons of Annual Estimates

All of the systems that provide data for the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for the weekly systems, try to collect data from the entire universe of their potential respondents. They do not sample, and have no sampling errors. Inaccuracies in the data still occur because of problems such as incomplete lists of respondents, errors in the responses, and conceptual errors in the design of the data systems. Such inaccuracies are hard to identify and even harder to quantify. Some understanding of the overall accuracy of the estimates can be achieved by comparing estimates derived from independent sources of data, as shown in the following tables. Close agreements among annual estimates from several independent sources support the conclusion that the estimates are accurate, and accuracy in the annual estimates implies accuracy in the monthly estimates that comprise the annual estimates.

Crude Oil Production

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil and lease condensate production lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent.

Crude Oil Imports

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil imports lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent. This conclusion is supported by a study of EIA and Customs/Census import data performed for EIA.²

Motor Gasoline Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of motor gasoline supplied for domestic use show that differences in the estimates grew between 1977 and 1979. By 1979, the EIA estimate of sales by refiners and the Environmental Protection Agency's estimate of production had grown about 5-7 percent larger than the comparable *PSA*, Lundberg, and American Petroleum Institute (API) estimates. Research conducted by EIA in 1979 and 1980³ confirmed that the lower

estimates were inaccurate, and identified changes in the petroleum industry that had an adverse effect on the PSA estimate. During 1980, EIA developed and tested improved procedures for collecting petroleum supply data, and implemented them in January 1981. (See Explanatory Note 4.)

Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of distillate fuel oil supplied for domestic use lead to the conclusion that the PSA estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Residual Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of residual fuel oil supplied for domestic use seem to show sizable and consistent differences between the EIA estimates of sales by refiners and the PSA and API estimates. When imports of residual fuel oil by nonrefiners are added to the refiner sales, however, the difference between refiner sales and the PSA estimates are narrowed to within 1 percent. The comparisons therefore lead to the conclusion that the PSA estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate Production, 1977-1979

	Estimated Volume of Production in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels ^a			Comparative Estimate as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual ^b	3,121	3,178	3,009	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate from API Monthly Statistical Report ^c	3,130	3,214	3,021	100.3%	101.1%	100.4%
Census Estimate from the Annual Survey of Oil and Gas ^d	—	3,148	3,016	—	99.1%	100.2%
Oil and Gas Journal Estimates ^e of Total Production derived from Monthly Data	3,168	3,165	3,005	101.5%	99.6%	99.9%
EIA Estimate from Annual Survey of Oil and Gas Reserves (EIA-23) ^f	3,102	3,144	3,001	99.4%	98.9%	99.7%

/// = Not applicable

— = Not available

^aVolumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

^bFrom Table 6 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

^cFrom issues of the American Petroleum Institute's *Monthly Statistical Report*. The annual values were obtained by summing the monthly values for each of the twelve-month periods.

^dFrom Table 1, p.2 of the Bureau of Census' *Annual Survey of Oil and Gas*, 1978.

^eFrom issues of the *Oil and Gas Journal*. Monthly estimates are in thousands of barrels per day. They are converted to millions of barrels by dividing by 1,000 and multiplying by the number of days in the reporting period.

^fFrom EIA's *U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves 1979 Annual Report* (Table 19, p. 33), *1978 Annual Report* (Table 16, p. 20), and *1977 Annual Report* (Table 22, p.36).

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia with adjacent areas of the Outer Continental shelf.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil Imports, 1977-1979

	Volume of Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels ^a			Comparative Estimates as a Percent of the Primary Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (ERA-60) from <i>Petroleum Statement, Annual</i> ^b	2,380	2,320	2,414	///	///	///
<u>Comparative Estimates</u>						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Receipts as Reported by Refiners ^c	2,346	2,323	2,360	98.6%	100.1%	97.8%
Customs/Census Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (Customs Forms 7501 and 7502) ^d	2,415	2,338	2,431	101.5%	100.8%	100.7%
EIA Estimate of Inputs of Foreign Crude at Refineries (ETA-87) ^e	2,364	2,334	2,431	99.3%	100.6%	100.7%

/// = Not applicable

^aVolumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

^bFrom Table 1 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual* 1977, 1978, 1979. This table also includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) which were 7.5 million in 1977, 58.8 million in 1978, and 24.4 million in 1979.

^cEstimate equals the sum of the annual estimate of imports derived from API's *Monthly Statistics Report* (which excludes imports for SPR), and the EIA estimates for imports for the SPR which are listed in footnote b above. The annual estimates from API data are equal to the sum of the API monthly estimates weighted by the number of days in each month.

^dData on imports to Puerto Rico which are included in the source for these estimates have been excluded from these estimates in keeping with the geographic coverage of the table. Data are from computer printouts of the Bureau of Census Report IM-245-X dated April 3, 1980 (1977 and 1978 data) and December 19, 1980 (1979 data).

^eEstimate equals refinery inputs of foreign crude plus (minus) stock increases (decreases) of foreign crude. The data for the computation are published in EIA's *Petroleum Statement, Annuals*. The stock changes (all increases) are derived from data on stocks of crude oil at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines as reported on Form EIA-90, plus the increase in the SPR. This estimate excludes crude oil imported and not used as refinery input.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Motor Gasoline Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels ^a			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from <i>Petroleum Statement, Annual</i> ^b	2,573	2,711	2,825	///	///	///
<u>Comparative Estimates</u>						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306) ^c	2,708	2,792	2,671	105.2%	103.0%	101.8%
Environmental Protection Agency Estimate derived from Production Data ^d	2,766	2,851	2,706	107.5%	105.2%	103.1%
Lundberg Surveys, Inc. Estimate of U.S. Motor Gasoline Sales ^e	2,631	2,746	2,656	102.3%	101.3%	101.2%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries ^f	2,579	2,697	2,612	100.2%	99.5%	99.5%

/// = Not applicable

^aVolumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

^bDerived from Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

^cDerived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products* 1977, 1978, 1979.

^dThe estimate shown is derived by substituting EIA Domestic Production values with values of domestic production tabulated from the Environmental Protection Agency Bq. Form 3520-2, "Lead Additive Report for Refineries." The EPA production estimates are 2,694 million barrels in 1977, 2,767 in 1978, and 2,648 in 1979 as compared from a summary sheet provided by Mr. Bob Summerhayes of EPA.

^eFrom the mid-June issues of the "National Petroleum News," 1979 and 1980.

^fAPI publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of motor gasoline delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates: motor gasoline multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration* DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Distillate Fuel Oil (Including Kerosene) Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels ^a			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from <i>Petroleum Statement Annual</i> ^b	1,269	1,307	1,275	///	///	///
<u>Comparative Estimates</u>						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306) ^c	1,282	1,275	1,242	101.0%	97.6%	97.4%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries ^d	1,291	1,300	1,277	101.7%	99.5%	100.2%

/// = Not applicable

^aVolumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

^bDerived from Table 2 in EIA's "Petroleum Statement Annual", 1977, 1978, 1979.

^cDerived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products* 1977, 1978, 1979.

^dAPI publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of distillate and kerosene delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of distillate and kerosene multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration* DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Residual Fuel Oil Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979.

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels ^a			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from <i>Petroleum Statement, Annual</i> ^b	1,024	1,095	1,109	///	///	///
<u>Comparative Estimates</u>						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306) ^c	796	832	847	80.8%	79.6%	80.1%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries ^d	1,044	1,101	1,114	102.0%	100.5%	100.4%

/// = Not Applicable

^aVolumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

^bDerived From Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979. Refinery fuel use, subtracted from the figures in the source referenced below, has been reinstated in these estimates.

^cDerived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

^dAPI publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of residual fuel oil delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of residual fuel oil multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic Coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparisons of Monthly Estimates Over Time

Inaccuracies in petroleum data resulting from incomplete or delayed reports from respondents and from data processing errors are usually eliminated from the final PSA estimates. Such inaccuracies can still have important effects on the monthly estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and its predecessors. The following tables compare the initial monthly estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* with the final monthly estimates published in the PSA. During 1977-1979, the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* was published about 60 days after the end of the reporting month, and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* was published about 120-150 days after the end of the reporting month. The tables show that, both in terms of bias and in terms of standard deviation, the later estimates are consistently more accurate than the earlier estimates. In spite of this, the earlier estimates may have been more valuable to users of energy information because of the large difference in timeliness.

For purposes of comparison, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is scheduled to be published on about the same time lag as the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*. Caution should be exercised, however, in drawing conclusions from this similarity. The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* uses improved data processing procedures developed and successfully implemented during 1981. In addition, since 1979, EIA has greatly improved the accuracy of its 60-day crude oil production estimates and is making progress in improving the accuracy of its 60-day import estimates.

Initial Monthly Estimates of Production, Stocks, and Imports of Crude Oil As A Percent of Final Published Estimates *
January 1977 - December 1979

	Production During Month		Primary Stocks At End of Month		Imports During
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent
EIA's Estimates from the <i>Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report</i> ^b	# 98.7%	1.6%	# 98.3%	1.4%	# 95.4%
EIA's Estimates from the <i>Petroleum Statement, Monthly</i> ^c	# 99.6%	0.6%	100.0%	0.1%	# 98.4%

Initial Monthly Estimates of Products Supplied for Domestic Use as A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates *
January 1977 - December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent
EIA's Estimates from the <i>Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report</i> ^b	99.9%	1.3%	99.9%	2.3%	# 97.9%
EIA's Estimates from the <i>Petroleum Statement, Monthly</i> ^c	100.0%	0.3%	99.7%	0.5%	99.4%

Initial Monthly Estimates of End-of-Month Primary Stocks As a Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates *
January 1977 - December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent
EIA's Estimates from the <i>Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report</i> ^b	99.7%	0.8%	99.7%	1.1%	100.1%
EIA's Estimates from the <i>Petroleum Statement, Monthly</i> ^c	99.9%	0.2%	100.0%	0.1%	100.1%

Represents a difference from 100% found to be statistically significant at the 95% level of confidence.

*Final monthly estimates are from the "Petroleum Statement, Annual" for 1977, 1978 and 1979. The mean is calculated as follows: each preliminary estimate is first expressed as a percent of EIA's final published estimate; these are then summed and the sum is divided by the number of estimates. The standard deviation is the square root of the quantity computed by summing the squared deviation of the percents from the mean percent and dividing by the number of percents.

^bBased on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 - December 1979.

^cBased on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 - December 1979.

SOURCE: An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration, DOE/EIA-0292.

Note 4 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting systems.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings throughout 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. This difference increased to about 4 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980. There are two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference—in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied. EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years. EIA has recently published a study of the quality of these FHWA data.¹

¹Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Error Profile of the Motor Fuel Taxation Data used to Establish and Monitor State Emergency Conservation Targets* (Washington, D.C.: December, 1981).

**Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied on Old and New Basis
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

	1979				1980			
	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
Jan	6,830	7,230	7,084- 7,246	6,984	6,323	6,789	6,630- 6,791	6,672
Feb	7,254	7,496	7,389- 7,568	7,538	6,596	6,983	6,831- 7,003	6,830
Mar	7,229	7,414	7,301- 7,463	7,316	6,406	6,753	6,607- 6,768	6,713
Apr	7,055	7,300	7,187- 7,353	7,375	6,800	7,014	6,886- 7,052	6,981
May	7,213	7,429	7,313- 7,475	7,428	6,729	6,954	6,823- 6,984	7,044
Jun	7,191	7,483	7,350- 7,516	7,441	6,657	6,966	6,824- 6,991	7,049
Jul	6,902	7,241	7,105- 7,266	7,299	6,743	6,973	6,960	7,132
Aug	7,330	7,546	7,426- 7,588	7,619	6,648	6,841	6,828	7,090
Sep	6,881	7,122	7,016- 7,262	7,232	6,510	6,692	6,962	6,685
Nov	6,791	7,068	6,956- 7,122	7,142	6,234	6,507	6,516	6,951
Dec	6,730	7,106	6,966- 7,127	7,064	6,632	6,948	6,936	6,993
Average	7,034	7,302	7,183- 7,347	7,309	6,579	6,882	6,806- 6,889	6,925

¹FHWA gasoline statistics published in their 1979 Table MF-33G, 08-06-80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are included in published 1980 data. Consequently, the 1979 data shown above were reduced by subtracting aviation gasoline product supplied quantities as published by EIA in the 1979 *Petroleum Statement Annual*. The 1980 FHWA data published in their 1980 Table MF-33GA, August 1981, did not require this adjustment.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery input of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oil produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics are now being completed (unadjusted) to permit comparison between 1980 and 1981 data series. Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Adjusted and Unadjusted Refinery Production, and Unadjusted Product Supplied of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils, by Month for 1979 and 1980 (Thousand Barrels Per Day)

1979

Month	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,043	3,108	65	4,646	1,912	1,946	34	3,594
Feb.	2,888	2,945	57	4,869	1,792	1,822	30	3,625
Mar.	3,019	3,026	7	3,671	1,719	1,723	4	3,243
Apr.	2,945	2,978	32	3,048	1,639	1,656	17	2,624
May	3,066	3,093	27	3,025	1,586	1,600	14	2,517
Jun.	3,153	3,187	35	2,743	1,548	1,566	18	2,601
Jul.	3,305	3,344	38	2,601	1,575	1,594	20	2,471
Aug.	3,321	3,359	38	2,799	1,584	1,603	20	2,570
Sep.	3,354	3,306	-48	2,599	1,627	1,602	-25	2,584
Oct.	3,251	3,217	-34	3,085	1,629	1,612	-17	2,523
Nov.	3,239	3,200	-39	3,208	1,736	1,716	-20	2,795
Dec.	3,221	3,238	17	3,725	1,894	1,903	9	3,022
Average	3,152	3,169	16	3,327	1,687	1,695	8	2,834

1980

Month	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,013	3,093	80	3,794	1,771	1,812	41	3,108
Feb.	2,766	2,888	122	3,834	1,773	1,836	63	3,168
Mar.	2,557	2,690	133	3,312	1,584	1,652	68	2,726
Apr.	2,460	2,554	94	2,729	1,595	1,643	48	2,492
May	2,474	2,610	136	2,538	1,509	1,579	70	2,305
Jun.	2,646	2,721	75	2,392	1,575	1,613	38	2,359
Jul.	2,689	2,783	94	2,343	1,480	1,528	48	2,339
Aug.	2,461	2,582	121	2,258	1,444	1,506	62	2,348
Sep.	2,686	2,726	40	2,627	1,495	1,516	21	2,380
Oct.	2,589	2,650	61	2,981	1,512	1,543	31	2,258
Nov.	2,703	2,823	120	3,069	1,579	1,641	62	2,513
Dec.	2,891	3,052	161	3,776	1,660	1,743	83	2,762
Average	2,661	2,764	103	2,969	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils is now reported as part of the reclassified products (line 39) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). Imbalances between the supply and disposition of gasoline blending components comprise the remainder of the reclassified in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section of the table of Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 5 Notes on Tables

5.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.
- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.
- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.
- Petroleum Products Exports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Exports in Table 4.
- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.
- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.
- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.
- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

5.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.
- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.
- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Crude Used Directly, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.
- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.
- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.
- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 5.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3) of Table 1: Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for "Alaska," "Lower 48 States," and "Total U.S." are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 2.2), and taking the difference to equal production in the lower 48 states.
- Line (5) of Table 1: SPR imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.
- Line (12) of Table 1: "Total Other Sources" equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil plus crude used as fuel and losses in Table 2.
- Line (14) of Table 1: Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) "Production" equals field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (15) of Table 1: NGPL "Imports" equals the sum of the imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.
- Line (16) of Table 1: NGPL "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.
- Line (17) of Table 1 equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16) of Table 1.
- Line (18) of Table 1: unfinished oils and gasoline blending components "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.
- Line (20) of Table 1: "Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply" equals the field production of same in Table 2.
- Line (21) on Table 1: "Refinery Processing Gain" is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.
- Line (22) on Table 1: "Crude Used Directly" equals the sum of crude oil used directly as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.
- Line (23) of Table 1: "Total Other Liquids" equals the sum of lines (18) through (22) of Table 1.
- Line (24) of Table 1: "Total Production of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.

- Line (25) of Table 1: "Gross Imports of Refined Products" equals imports of LPG and ethane plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26) of Table 1: "Exports of Refined Products" equals exports of LPG and ethane plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27) of Table 1: "Net Imports of Refined Products" equals the difference between lines (25) and (26) of Table (1).

- Line (28) of Table 1: "Total New Supply of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils; plus imports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29) of Table 1: "Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and ethane, and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30) of Table 1: "Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use" equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (37) of Table 1 equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (38) of Table 1: "Other Products Supplied" equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock uses, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (39) of Table 1: "Total Reclassified" is a balancing item equal to the sum of unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (40) of Table 1: "Total Product Supplied" is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (41) and (42) of Table 1, stocks of "Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)" and stocks held by the "Strategic Petroleum Reserve," equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-90.

- Line (46) of Table 1, stocks of "Refined Products," equals the sum of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.